



The Silent Worker

CONVENTION NUMBER

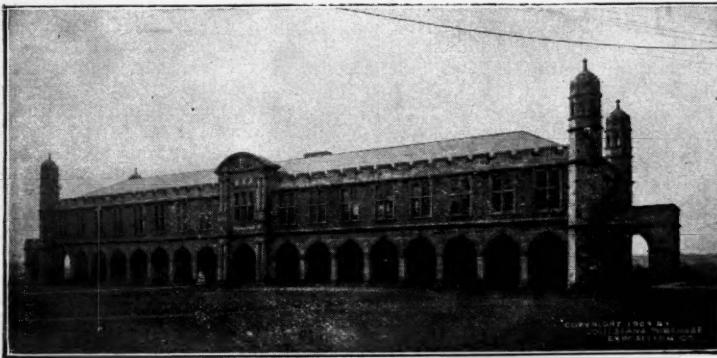
"The foundation of every State is the education of its youth."—Dionysius.

VOL. XVII. NO. 1.

TRENTON, N. J., OCTOBER, 1904.

5 CENTS A COPY

Convention Week at the World's Fair City



HALL OF CONGRESSES

The pediment over the Southern entrance to the Varied Industrie Building is a sculptured tympanum by Douglas Tilden, the well-known deaf-mute sculptor of California.



VARIED INDUSTRIES BUILDING

CONVENTION WEEK, August 20-27, 1904, at St. Louis, was a history making epoch in the silent world. The anticipation of the events that were crowded within that short space of time was joyous, the realization was happy, and the retrospection altogether pleasant. Fully eight hundred met in the Hall of Congresses on August 20th, Gallaudet Day, at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, to do honor to the memory of our "Friend, Teacher, Benefactor." It was in all probability the largest gathering of the deaf since the dawn of history. Those who were present were, almost without exception, well educated and at least well-to-do, representing nearly every state in the Union, many of the trades, and some of the professions. There were also present representative of the deaf from several foreign countries. The local committee had figured on entertaining about four hundred, but so well were the funds at its disposal handled that there was a respectable cash balance left in the treasury after all bills had been paid. About fifteen hundred dollars worth of entertainment was given the delegates during convention week. The number of paid memberships in the National Association at the St. Louis Convention probably exceeded that of any two previous conventions combined.

St. Louis weather during the Exposition period has been so delightfully cool that visitors have been wondering how the city got its reputation for being a hot place. The first two days of Convention week were really the only hot ones worthy of note. The heat in the Hall of Congresses on Gallaudet Day, when the Convention was called to order, was aggravated by the fact that the hall had been closed for several hours previous and the air within had become rather close and oppressively warm. The occasion and its surroundings, however, were so attractive that the heat was not much noticed.

The idea of having a "Gallaudet Day" at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, the inaugural meeting in the Hall of Congresses, the subsequent meeting and visit to the French Pavilion as a tribute to the memory of De l'Epee and to the German State Building as a tribute to the memory of Heinicke originated with the Local Committee and was appropriated by the Committee on Programme. The following is a brief resume of the events of convention week omitting the papers and addresses which will appear in the printed pro-

ceedings of the convention probably about mid-winter.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20.

Gallaudet Day at the Worlds' Fair, 2.30 P.M. Inaugural meeting of the seventh National and third International Congress of the Deaf. President J. L. Smith of the National Association presiding; invocation by the Rev. A. W. Mann. Addresses by President Smith, by Secretary Stevens of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition; by Mr. E. A. Hodgson, representing the National Association of the Deaf; Mr. F. R. Gray, representing the Alumni Association of Gallaudet College, and by the Rev. J. H. Cloud, representing the deaf of St. Louis. The address of Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, who at that time was in Europe, was read by Mr. Veditz. On motion of Mr. Cloud the Convention voted to cable its greetings to Dr. Gallaudet. After the meeting adjourned a social hour was spent in the exchange of greetings among the delegates. Treasurer Morrow and his assistants were also kept busy enrolling members while the Chairman of the local committee was equally busy distributing entertainment coupons to all who were entitled to them. After that the delegates permitted themselves to be observed by the crowds seeing the sights of the Exposition. A smart shower coming on about six o'clock did much to relieve the heated condition of the atmosphere.

At eight o'clock in the evening, there was a sound of revelry by night at the Missouri State building, and it was beyond question one of the grandest social events in the annals of the deaf. The magnificent building was at the joint disposal of the Local Committee and the St. Louis Gallaudet Union, and the elaborate dancing reception, in honor of the delegates which had been planned, was carried out to perfection. Fully six hundred of the deaf took in this function, as also did many especially invited hearing persons. The sub-committee in charge of this affair was composed of Misses Ivy Myers, Pearl Herdman, Clara Steidemann, Mr. A. O. Steidemann and Mr. C. D. Jones.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 21.

According to the Christian year this was the Twelfth Sunday after Trinity, commonly known as "Ephphatha Sunday," because the Gospel for the day begins with St. Mark vii: 31 and tells of Jesus saying "Ephphatha" to the deaf and dumb man at Decapolis. It was very appropriate that this Sunday should fall within the week of the greatest convention of the deaf ever held. That it was well observed is attested by the num-

ber of services held and the large attendance at each of them.

9 A.M.—Services in the chapel of the Roman Catholic School for the deaf on Cass avenue, near 18th street, by the Rev. Father Moeller, of Chicago, who has a good command of the sign-language. In the afternoon there was a Benediction service at the same place which Archbishop Glennon attended.

10.45 A.M.—Services including sermon and the celebration of the Holy Communion at St. Thomas Mission in the Bofinger chapel of Christ Cathedral, 13th and Locust streets. The Rev. A. W. Mann officiated, assisted by the Rev. J. H. Cloud—the sermon being delivered by the Rev. O. J. Whildin. Misses Herdman and Molloy rendered the hymns at this service.

3 P.M.—Evening prayer and sermon in Christ Cathedral, the Rev. Mr. Whildin taking the service and the Rev. Mr. Mann the sermon.

3 P.M.—At the Centenary M. E. Church, 16th and Pine streets, Rev. P. J. Hasenstab conducted a service assisted by Rev. John W. Michaels and Rev. D. S. Moylan.

8 P.M.—Sunday School hall, Schuyler Memorial House, of Christ Church Cathedral, 13th and Locust streets—lecture on "Jerusalem," by Mr. R. P. MacGregor. The attendance at this lecture was about five hundred. A shower coming in about the time it was over added a pleasant social hour to an excellent discourse.

MONDAY, AUGUST 22.

At nine o'clock in the evening, auditorium of the Central High School. The high stage and sloping floor of the auditorium made it an admirable place for sign-language oratory. There was plenty of room for everybody, both on and off the stage, the auditorium was on the ground floor and the lighting and ventilating arrangements were very good. The address by president Smith opened the international meeting. Letters of regret were read from Mayor Wells, Congressman Bartholdt, Senator Cockrell, and Superintendent Mickel. Dr. F. Louis Golden, Superintendent of St. Louis public schools and principal W. J. S. Bryan of the Central High School made happy address of welcome, which showed that they were both well informed in regard to Deaf-Mute instruction and in regard to the merits of the Combined System. The rest of the session was devoted to the reading of papers according to the published program.

2:30 P.M.—In the Sunday School hall of the Schuyler Memorial House, 13th and Locust streets, the Sixth Convention of the Alumni Association of Gallaudet College met and elected the following board of officers: President, Dr. T. F. Fox; first Vice-President, Mr. T. L. Sheridan; second Vice President, Miss Clou Samson; Secretary, Mr. L. H. Divine; Treasurer, Mr. J. L. Long. The Constitution and By-Laws were revised and amended, a new membership pin adopted and active life membership in the Association conferred upon Dr. Gallaudet and Dr. Fay. About fifty graduates of Gallaudet were present at this meeting, although as many more were in the city at the time.

8 to 11 P.M.—Reception to the delegates in the parlors of the Central Y. M. C. A. Building, Grand and Franklin avenues. About four hundred of the deaf and a number of invited guests attended this function, which will be long and pleasantly remembered. Miss Yetta Baggerman, Miss Annie Roper, Mrs. M. E. Harden and Mr. J. J. Gill, assisted by several volunteers, had charge of the reception and the serving of refreshments.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 23.

9:30 A.M.—The routine business of the Convention delayed the election of officers until near the regular time for adjournment. Mrs. George A. Veditz, the only active aspirant for the presidency, was elected to that office. The first, second, third, and fourth vice-presidents were elected as follows: Mr. D. W. George, Mrs. J. W. Barrett, Rev. O. J. Whildin, and Mr. J. F. Donnelly. Rev. J. H. Cloud was the only one nominated for the office of secretary and Secretary Fox was directed to cast the vote of the convention for him. Mr. N. F. Morrow was re-elected Treasurer.

2:30 P.M.—The first convention of the Missouri Association of the Deaf met at the Schuyler Memorial House and organized on the basis of the tentative constitution and by-laws prepared by a committee of St. Louisians, three years ago. The following officers were elected: President, Mr. Peter Hughes, St. Louis; first Vice-President, Mr. N. D. Hunt, of Kansas City; second Vice-President, Miss Clara Water, Fulton; Secretary, Miss Ivy Moyer, St. Louis; Treasurer, Mr. A. O. Steidemann, St. Louis. The President thereupon appointed the following additional members of the Board: Rev. J. H. Cloud, St. Louis; Mr. Chas. Minor, Independence; Mr. Whitaker, Milan; Mr. O'Bannon, Carthage. A strong sentiment in favor of establishing a home for the aged and infirm deaf developed and the board was authorized to consider ways and means best calculated to attain that object.

8 P.M.—The grand ball to the delegates was given at the Liederkranz Society's hall, 13th street and Chouteau avenue. The evening was clear and cool and conditions were all in favor of the success of the affair which was complete. A substantial lunch was served at a late hour, after which the assembly was photographed by flashlight by Mr. Flick. The sub-committee in charge of this affair was composed of Miss Clara Steidemann, Mrs. J. H. Burgherr, Miss Sarah Weisser, Mr. A. G. Rodenberger, and Mr. J. S. Chenery. The number of the deaf attending this function is estimated at six hundred, besides the especially invited guests.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24.

9:30 A.M.—The session of the Congress was devoted to the reading and discussion of papers chiefly those of Messrs. Watzulick and Czempin, delegates from Germany.

3 P.M.—Second meeting at the Hall of Congresses at the World's Fair, as a tribute to the memory of the founder of deaf-mute instruction, the Abbe de l'Epee. Mr. Eestien, an attachee of the French Government, representing the Commissioner General in addressing the delegates. Rev. P. J. Hasenstab gave an account of the visit of the American delegates to the first International Congress at Paris in 1889, to the former home of the Abbe de l'Epee at Versailles. The delegates present, about seven hundred in all, then marched in a body to visit the French Pavilion, which was open especially for their reception 4 to 6 P.M. They were photographed in a group, with Commissioner General as the central figure, in the Court of the Pavilions by Mr. Pach.

THE SILENT WORKER.

As interpreter of the oral addresses at the convention sessions and at the social functions Miss Pearl Herdman was highly praised. She is a clear and graceful sign-maker and is able to hold her own with any of the public speakers while among the deaf socially she uses the sign-language as well as the best of them.

7:30 P.M.—About three hundred and fifty of the delegates took lunch together at the Bungalow, according to an arrangement previously made by the Local Committee.

9 P.M.—The delegates visited the German State Building as a tribute to the memory of Dr. Samuel Heinicke, the founder of the first oral school for the deaf. The convention was careful to go on record, however, as being in favor of the combined system of instruction. Dr. Robert Patterson gave an address reviewing the forty years of the existence of Gallaudet College. The delegates were seated on the terraces and steps on the East side of the German State building under ample electric light and with a bright moon overhead. It was an unique and interesting scene. Dr. Patterson held the audience spell bound "from the beginning to the end of his masterly oration.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25.

The anniversary of the organization of the National Association of the Deaf in 1880.

9:30 A.M.—The convention was occupied with routine business and the reading and discussion of papers.

8 P.M.—Grand banquet at the Mercantile Club, 7th and Locust streets, at which two hundred guests were present. Before entering the grand banquet hall the assembly was photographed by flashlight by Mr. Pach,—a privilege accorded him by the Local Committee, he not being the official photographer of the St. Louis convention. The arrangement, menu and service of the banquet were perfect. The following is the menu and toasts:

MENU

Consommé Imperial.

Celery. Olives. Radishes.

Filet of Halibut, Genoise.

Cucumbers. Potatoes Parisienne. Sweetbread Croquettes with Peas.

Broiled Spring Chicken.

Cauliflower. Julienne Potatoes. Lettuce and Tomatoes.

Tutti Frutti Ice Cream. Fancy Cakes.

Roquefort and Neufchâtel. Toasted Crackers.

Mocha.

TOASTS

Toast Master, R. P. MacGregor, first President of the Association.

THE N. A. D. T. F. Fox
"United we stand, divided we fall."

THE PRESS. E. A. Hodgson
"Turn to the Press—its teeming sheets survey,
Big with the wonders of each passing day."
—Sprague.

THE COMBINED SYSTEM. W. K. Argo
"The sheet anchor of the deaf of the whole world."
—MacGregor

THE DEAF OF AMERICA. A. M. Watzulick
"O! Wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see ourselves as others see us."
—Burns.

OUR FOREIGN FRIENDS. G. M. Veditz
"The friends thou hast and their adoption tried,
Grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel."
—Shakespeare.

THE WORLD'S FAIR CITY. Pearl Herdman
"She walks in beauty like the night
Of cloudless climes and starry skies."
—Milton.

THE LADIES. O. H. Regensburg
"And nature swears, the lovely dears
Her noblest work she classes, O;
Her 'prentice hand she tried on man,
And then she made the lasses, O."
—Burns.

The sub-committee in charge of this function

was composed of Misses Herdman, Molloy, Schum and Mr. Steidemann.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26.

9:30—The business of the Convention was rushed and final adjournment taken one day ahead of time.

8-11 A.M.—The delegates were treated to a river excursion on the "City of Providence." The weather was cool, almost too cool, the sky clear, and the moon full, and every thing contributed to make the trip highly enjoyable in every way. There were about one thousand on board, half of whom were delegates.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27.

The day was devoted to sight seeing. In the evening the scene of the previous Saturday was again re-acted at the Missouri State Building, under the joint auspices of the Gallaudet Union and the Local Committee. Some of the delegates, on account of the time limit of their tickets had to leave for their homes before evening, but many remained and the closing social was a delightful affair.

The next day, Sunday 28th, was devoted to church services at 10:45 A.M., at St. Thomas Mission, at which the Rev. Mr. Whildin officiated and the Rev. Mr. Cloud preached and at 3 P.M., at the Centenary M. E. Church, at which Mr. Sutterford conducted services, assisted by Deaconess Smith.

Thus closed Convention week at St. Louis—a week of great pleasure to all who were present.

Pennsylvania.

DURING the Summer just passed—or exactly on August 17th to 20th inclusive, the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf held its eighteenth convention in the hall of the Euterpean Club and Oratorio Society, 37 south Seventh Street, Allentown, Pa.

In the four day's duration of the convention but three business sessions were held—two morning sessions and one afternoon. As the business of the Society did not warrant more time being used at this convention, a larger share of time was allotted to its social side. That such an arrangement met with favor was proven by the large number of deaf who came near the close of the business part and after it. It is likely, however, that most of the late arrivals were caused by the length of duration of the convention, many being unable to be away from home for four full days, and thus they chose the part which they believed would afford them the greatest pleasure. There is no disposition on the part of the Society to criticise those deaf whose object in attending a convention is mere pleasure, for even the best members of the Society always look forward to a pleasurable social side after their labors of love. It should also be admitted that the Society not only provides excellent opportunities, but it is directly benefitted by their attendance even so by late arrivals who only patronize its side attractions.

It is, however, always most desirable that all deaf who can shall attend the business sessions of the Society that they may see its work, objects, needs, and aims and assist in spreading their knowledge. A better understanding of the Society's work is sure to bring it new friends and workers, and the greater the number of workers, the greater will be the success of the Society.

Lest we be misunderstood, we wish it known that the attendance at the last convention was, as usual, a large and representative one—probably over two hundred during the last two days. Now, while this number may seem a good one compared with other States, we wish to see a still larger attendance at our conventions and it seems far from a hopeless wish. In a State containing some three thousand deaf-mutes, it seems perfectly reasonable to hope for an attendance of at

9000

THE SILENT WORKER.

least five hundred. That would represent but one-sixth of the entire deaf population of the State. Such a number would attract more attention from all quarters, result in certain improvement of the Society and thus arouse greater interest in its work, and, naturally, conduce to the good of the Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf—the pride and most cherished object of the Society. Truly, it will pay to exert increased effort in this direction.

In the main, this convention was held in accordance with the Charter of the Society, which prescribes yearly meetings, and so no attempt was made to do more than to advance the work of the Society now under progress. This work consists of maintaining the status of the Society, of giving account of work under progress and, such results as were obtained since the previous meeting for the information of the members, and lastly, but not leastly, of continuing the chain of work of the Society. The importance of the yearly meeting may be easily seen then, even though there may be an entire absence of orators with specially treated papers.

At present and for an indefinite time, the most important work of the Society is and shall be the support and maintenance of the Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf at Doylestown. The aim is to place it upon a secure financial footing. All efforts are in that direction, and well so, for it would not be feasible to foster several projects at the same time. When the Home project is thoroughly carried out, the time will be ripe for the Society to start new work. We, of course, refer to large projects only here. In the meantime, any good work that does not seriously interfere with the Home work will receive its share of attention by the Society. Thanks to the officers of the Society for the work already achieved! Thanks, also, to the excellent support given the Society by the deaf of the State! Let the good work go on.

The Convention was called to order on Wednesday morning, August 17th, by President, Brewster Randall Allabough, of Pittsburg; Rev. F. C. Smielau acting as Secretary *pro tem* in the absence of Secretary Teegarden. After the roll-call and reading of minutes of the Johnstown convention, the following report of the Board of Managers of the Society was read, showing the work of the Board between meetings.

At the Annual Meeting of the Board, December 30th, 1903, a Committee on Donations was directed to be appointed, which was done. This Committee was expected to cooperate with the Ladies' Committee of the Home. So far its work has been chiefly preparatory, and as opportunity presents it is expected to be of great assistance in securing donations that will lessen the cost of maintenance of the Home.

In regard to the Society News, the Executive Committee, to whom had been delegated "power to act," deemed it inadvisable to renew publication owing to lack of funds available for such a purpose. It was considered sufficient for all practical purposes to make occasional statements in circular form, to members of the Society, of its condition and in regard to the Home. At the Special Meeting of the Board, April 9, 1904 this matter was referred to the Committee on Publication, with power to act.

The Executive Committee was also directed to take steps to increase the number of Local Branches and strengthen, if possible, those already formed. This will be done wherever there is indication that efforts to that purpose will be successful. The Committee is anxious to add to the number of Local Branches, as their usefulness has been fully demonstrated. Several of the Branches have done excellent work towards securing funds and donations for the maintenance of the Home, especially the Johnstown Branch, the Philadelphia Branch, and the Allentown Branch. Not one of the existing Branches has been idle.

It is estimated that the cost of maintaining the Home will run between \$155.00 and \$160.00 a month. The advisability of appointing a paid Collector to canvass the State for funds for the Home was discussed, but no decision in the matter was reached.

The plan of appealing to the various religious denominations for help for the Home received favorable consideration, and the matter

was referred to the President, to be put in operation, if he found it practicable.

The subject of State aid for the Home was settled by the Board authorizing the President to arrange with the Board of Trustees of the Home to appeal for such aid as it shall appear advisable.

At the Annual Meeting of the Board, December 30th, 1903, the present Committee on Publication, consisting of B. R. Allabough and R. M. Ziegler was assigned the duty of arranging for the celebration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the founding of the Society, in 1906.

Membership pledges, as directed by the Board have been issued by the Secretary. The object of these pledges is to keep up the membership of the Society to the highest notch. In numbers there is strength. Many persons join the Society, and then drop out in a year or so. It is hoped that these pledges will keep many members in full standing continuously who would otherwise drift away and be lost to the cause and support of the Home.

After due notice by the Chairman of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws, the Board, at its Special Meeting, August 13th, 1904, revised the By-Laws, so that in future there will be two regular meetings of the Board instead of only one—one immediately after the Annual Meeting of the Society, for organization, and the other in April. It was also decided that the Trustees (of the Home) shall be chosen annually in the month of April in each current year."

Mr. Robert M. Ziegler, President of the Board of Trustees of the Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf, gave an interesting report of the condition of the Home, his remarks being mostly supplementary to the printed report (Second Annual) distributed at the Convention.

Committees announced were:—

Committee on Business—R. M. Ziegler, O. N. Krause and F. C. Smielau.

Committee on Membership—E. D. Wilson, Joseph Mayer and Miss E. Loughridge.

Committee on Resolutions—J. S. Reider, F. C. Smielau, Mrs. E. D. Wilson and Miss Ford.

Committee on Necrology—F. C. Smielau, J. S. Reider, H. F. Smith, Mrs. C. Bradbury and Miss Ford.

Committee on Reception—O. N. Krause, C. Bradbury, John VanKirk, H. Fernekees, O. C. Young, W. Arnold, G. Andrews and W. Leinberry.

Committee of Nominations—T. Breen, O. N. Krause, R. M. Ziegler, W. Hain and Miss J. Donohue.

Noting the presence of Mr. George E. Fister, President of the Maine Society for the Deaf, President Allabough invited him to make an address, which he did, speaking of his own Society's work.

According to the program, the rest of the day was devoted to sight-seeing under the direction of the Local Committee, consisting of Messrs. O. N. Krause, Charles Bradbury, John VanKirk, Harry Fernekees, Oscar C. Young, William Arnold, George Andrews and William Leinberry.

On account of the many attractions at Dorney Park, Allentown's pleasure resort, it seemed to be the popular choice of most of the visiting deaf, and bathing, boating and other amusements were enjoyed.

In the evening the delegates were handsomely entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Oscar C. Young, of East Catasauqua, at their cozy home.

Preceding the session of the Convention on Thursday morning, a good many of the delegates attended a specially arranged service at Grace Church. Rev. F. C. Smielau officiated and blessed a set of Communion and Baptism vessels, presented by the deaf of Central Pennsylvania for the use of the missionary, and afterwards celebrated Holy Communion, assisted by the Rev. C. O. Dantzer, Pastor of All Souls' Church, Philadelphia, who preached the sermon. His theme was "Purity."

The Hon. F. E. Lewis, Mayor of Allentown, was expected to address the Convention on Thursday morning, but in lieu of his appearance he sent a flattering address of welcome which was read by the Secretary. The President was instructed to send the Mayor an acknowledgment.

Jas. S. Reider, Treasurer of the Society, then gave a detailed report of the financial condition of the Society for the eleven months ending on

June 30th, 1904, of which the following is a summary:

GENERAL FUND.

Balance from last year.....	\$ 118.59
Receipts of the year.....	92.66
Expenditures.....	211.19
Balance, July 1, 1904.....	\$ 26.29

HOME FUND.

Balance from last year.....	\$ 39.92
Receipts of the year.....	1,244.10
Payments to Home Fund.....	1,284.02
Balance, July 1, 1904.....	\$ 15.89

The Secretary next read a statement from Mr. S. G. Davidson, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf, in which the following figures were given:—

Balance, June 1st 1903.....	\$ 456.75
Receipts for year.....	2,552.10
Expenditures.....	3,008.85
Balance, June 1st, 1904.....	862.35
Mortgage held against J. M. Koehler's property.....	\$1,000.00

The annual address of President Allabough, which followed, was remarkable for its thoroughness of treatment of every topic worthy of the attention of the Society at this time; and, moreover, the delivery was exceedingly good, clear, and forcible, drawing the closest attention of the delegates. It was interpreted orally by Mrs. Daubert, of Allentown.

The afternoon session (the last one) was taken up almost entirely in the hearing of reports of the various committees.

B. R. Allabough, G. M. Teegarden, J. S. Reider, and E. D. Wilson were elected Managers for the next three years, the terms of the first named three having expired.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following:

Resolved, That the Society recognized, with a deep sense of gratitude, the unselfish service rendered the Home by Dr. A. L. E. Crouter, Prof. F. W. Booth, William Stuckert, Esq., John Hart and Messrs. R. M. Ziegler, S. G. Davidson, J. A. McIlvaine, Jr., B. R. Allabough and G. M. Teegarden, composing the Board of Trustees, and that it heartily congratulates them upon the success they have thus far attained for the Home.

Resolved, That the hearty thanks of the Society are given to the Euterpean Club and Oratorio Society for the use of its rooms for this convention; to Mayor F. Lewis for his address of welcome to the Society; and, also, to the Local Committee of Arrangements for the admirable arrangements made for the comfort and pleasure of the delegates, and to Mrs. Daubert, for her efficient services as interpreter.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be hereby extended to L. P. Farmer, Commissioner of the Trunk Line Association, and to the hotels for reduced rates and other courtesies, and to the press of Allentown for courtesies shown in reporting the proceedings of the Convention.

Resolved, That this Society heartily thanks Mr. Oscar Young, of Catasauqua, for his generous entertainment of the delegates at his home on Wednesday evening, August 17th, 1904; and, also, to the Local Branch and the people of Allentown for generously treating the delegates to a trolley ride to the historic home of Noah Weiss, at Siegfried, and for the reception tendered in their honor.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society are given to the Local Branches of the Society for their generous efforts in behalf of the Home, and to Mr. Archibald Woodside for his services as a member of the Board of Managers.

After Prof. Sidney J. Vail, of the Indianapolis School, had delivered a felicitous address, the Convention was ready to adjourn, but a short recess was taken to allow the Board of Managers to re-organize and select the next place of meeting.

In a short time the following result was announced:—

President—B. R. Allabough.

First Vice-President—Rev. F. C. Smielau.

Second Vice-President—Rinhart Fritzges.

Secretary—G. M. Teegarden.

Treasurer—J. S. Reider.

Lebanon, in 1905.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

Immediately after adjournment, a free trolley ride to Siegfried was had by the courtesy of the

Concluded on page 9.

THE SILENT WORKER.

With the Silent Workers

EDITED BY ALEXANDER L. PACH.



H, but the St. Louis convention was a "corker," wasn't it? Just think of a membership roll of over 500, the mere calling of which gave Treasurer Morrow a hoarse voice on his fingers. Luckily, roll call wasn't in order often.

I haven't any quarrel with St. Louis, the Exposition, the Convention, or any thing else, but "I wonder" over lots of the features.

I wonder why papers (and attendant honors) are given to certain deaf people, time and time again, who never appreciate the honor to the extent of attending! The rule should be to select speakers who attend meetings. A majority of the most important papers were read by people who "put up" for the expense of a trip to St. Louis, while the much heralded speakers staid away.

I wonder why the college boys are not more willing to share with the non-collegiate. All the work of planning the convention, arranging the program, etc., etc., was the work of Gallaudet men. All the speakers, (others than those from abroad) were Gallaudet men. All the Americans who were on the toast list hold degrees from Gallaudet, except two hearing speakers who, though greatly esteemed people as they are and valued personal friends of the writer, had no business on the toast list of a World's Congress of the *Deaf*. There were nearly a hundred deaf women present, in nearly every case bright, refined, cultured and educated deaf women, yet the only woman speaker was a hearing young woman—and this at the World's Congress of the *Deaf*. The hearing young woman is a wonderfully brilliant woman, a teacher of great ability and speaks in signs as clear as the best, but she is a hearing woman and it was a gathering of the deaf!

I wonder why President Smith and Secretary Fox gave up their posts to their successors before the Congress had adjourned *sine die*. Clearly their months of labor in preparing for the meeting entitled them to the honor and privilege of continuing their work to the end, despite the fact that their successors had been elected.



PHOTO BY PACH

THE BANQUET—NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF.

SILENT WORKER ENG

I wonder where the improvement in the time and method of electing officers comes in, and who is responsible for the St. Louis procedure. Election ought to be left to the last day.

I wonder who designed the ventilating methods in vogue at the Hall of Congress. Gee! But wasn't it a furnace. I wonder why the Deaf asked a hearing man to help celebrate Gallaudet Day?

I wonder why men and women at the Banquet were not allowed the privilege of partaking of the courses with the accompaniment of suitable liquids? The foreigners wondered and smiled—and in St. Louis, too, the home of Anheuser-Busch and Lemp, makers of the most common form of drinkable delectations!

I do not wonder, tho' many did, why \$2.00 per plate was charged for a banquet which was so dry, for, during an exposition, high prices rule and it must be remembered that the place where the banquet was held (The Mercantile Club) was unusually select, and the floral decorations and other incidental costs certainly left no margin of profit to any one but the caterer, and he is welcome to all he made out of it.

I wonder why there aren't more and better restaurants in St. Louis, and while those already existing charge so high for such bad food as to keep patrons from patronizing them a second time. Example: An ordinary restaurant on Grand avenue charged 50 cents for a cantaloupe when hucksters were selling them in front of the building at three for five cents.

I wonder if a clergyman will undertake the chairmanship of a Local Committee on a National meeting again, and I wonder how people expect such a man to harmonize all the widely divergent elements of a city's deaf people—people who differ with him in creed, in thought, in works.

I wonder why clergymen, in view of all past lessons, are ready to accept honors of this kind when they are hampered by their profession and restrained by precedents and by appearances. Notwithstanding the declaration made at St. Paul that at St. Louis there would be no local favorites, a local man ran for president and lost.

I wonder why when both the old and new presidents cast their eyes through the audiences in quest of timber for committee, tellers and in recognition of "Mr. President," they only saw Gallaudet men, as a rule, or was it only a coincidence?

I wonder why so much time was wasted on silly and futile hot air and gab-festing when Chairman Robinson's Industrial report, which the *Deaf-Mutes' Register* says "was a masterly document full of facts of great value and interest," was not touched till the last day at the last moment. The statement that none of the committee were present is an error. One member was present and happened to be out in the hall at the moment it was called for, but he had waited session after session and conferred with both presidents in regard to it.

I wonder how any one man can speak knowing of the mental, moral and religious status of a thousand people, when all the means at his command will not enable him to learn one-tenth of what he is supposed to be talking about. A pastor can talk on the religious status of his own congregation with some assurance, but the deaf not of his creed won't tell him of theirs. Isn't it about time to get down to something nearer the ground, instead of selecting one man to round up and call off at random the status of his deaf fellows?

I wonder why the Fellows of Gallaudet still try to get under Gallaudet Alumni shelter? I don't think they will try again, but as they are all graduates of hearing colleges I should think they would be content to let the deaf, who have but one college, enjoy its alumni honors by those rightfully and lawfully entitled to them.

I wonder why the "Bobbers" do not subside a bit? In the beginning, the "Bobbers" are eight or nine men, who, both at St. Paul and St. Louis, with one or two exceptions, wanted

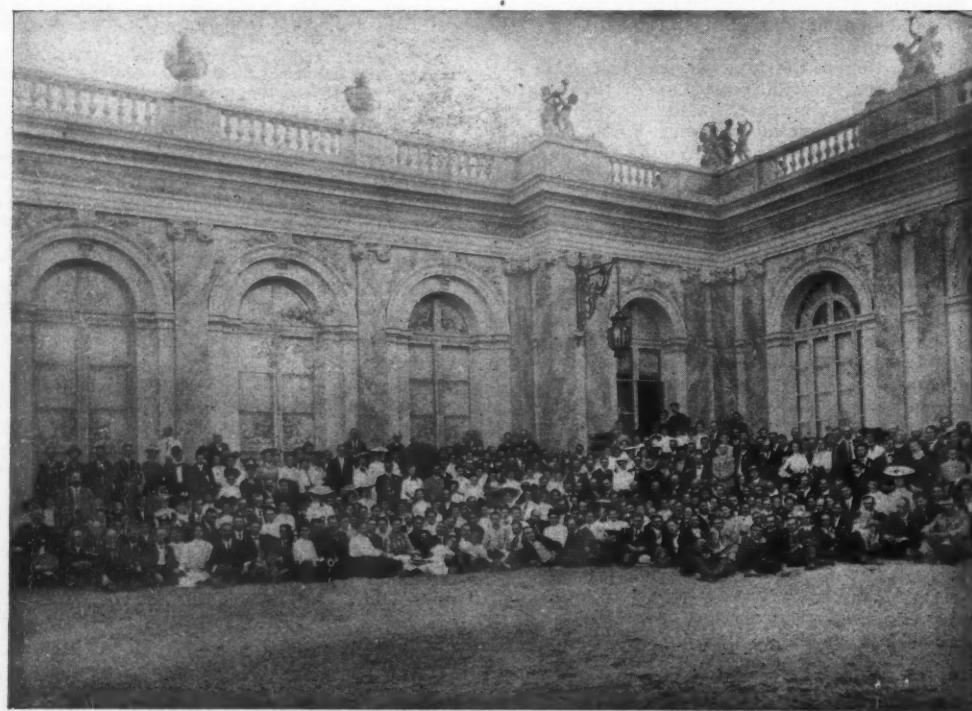


PHOTO BY PACH

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF—ST. LOUIS, MO., AUGUST 20-27, 1904.

SILENT WORKER ENG

THE SILENT WORKER.

5

to discuss every thing discussable every time the chance offered.

The writer got up to make a motion, his first attempt to speak at a N. A. D. meeting, though present at New York, Washington, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Paul and St. Louis, six out of the seven meetings the N. A. D. has held and never once asking the privilege of the floor, and lo and behold ! every one of the "Bobbers" was clamoring for recognition and the man who had asked oftenest got it.

I wonder why such a tiny place as St. Thomas Mission was selected for the Sunday morning Episcopal service ? It was the hottest service I ever attended and I was near the door. All the Episcopal dignitaries participated, except young Mr. Flick, of Ohio, who made a good impression and was well liked by all who met him, though he is only a lay-reader the older pastors might have encouraged him a bit by giving him a slice of the ecclesiastical honors.

I wonder why St. Louis don't send street-cars to New York, Philadelphia and Boston, like

that the trip up the Mississippi on the "City of Providence" wasn't about the happiest feature of the whole meeting. No speeches, no ceremonies, no formalities, just 500 happy deaf people from all over dancing, talking, laughing — almost the farewell event of a long series of events—monster big decks, no crowding. Brilliant illumination from hundreds of electric lights. A perfect evening, a delightful breeze, enjoyed all the more because of the terrific heat and impure air of crowded auditoriums, with tiresome people (often) saying dreary and pointless things (more often) or flat, stale and unprofitable discussion of the impossible and improbable (oftenest) and here the man from Manitoba said sweet things to the girl from Georgia and the cool, calm and collected Californians exchanged comment with the exquisitely gowned (Buffalo) New Yorker, and the Titian-haired Texan cracked jokes with the mobile countenanced Minnesotan and the boys of Missouri flirted with the Illinois misses, while the Illinois young men evened up with the maidens from

and new ones, but St. Louis, with its 500 members and 200 non members was a delight, a spectacle, a treat and a revelation.

The chances are strongly against ever seeing its like again. The one regret was that the Mississippi trip wasn't made by daylight, but the programme was already crowded.

I wonder if some of the business sessions wouldn't have been more fraught with interest if they had been held on board a steamer where the air, at least, was sure to be good and the illumination fine.

I wonder if any delegate had so annoying an experience as our good friend Albin M. Watzlik, of Germany, who was truly a stranger in a strange land, and who found himself leaving the Exposition grounds one night at midnight and who sought until six in the morning for his lodgings, having been misdirected by six different car conductors, and three different policemen, and who, finally, found a friend in a German baker's delivery man who turned his bread wagon into a cab and took the stately genial German editor to his temporary home.

I wonder if many delegates spent their Sunday afternoon as profitably as did Mr. and Mrs. Lipgens, of New York, who chartered a big French auto-touring car and invited some of the other New Yorkers to see St. Louis—the St. Louis of the Lindell and other magnificent boulevards on which no insolent trolley pole hisses against powerfully laden wires. The magnificent boulevards which are a valley in the middle and a gentle incline at each end, so that the avenues become magnificent stretches of wide roadways, wide side-walks always, almost every where, a carpet of green grass surrounding the house, even where the poorest dwell, for St. Louis does not allow houses built up to the building line, and fences are the exception rather than the rule.

And they saw the homes of St. Louis' big guns, Governors, mayors, bankers; hospitals, convents, churches, synagogues — The St. Louis club and many others. Many of the boulevards begin and terminate with stately marble arches, often exquisitely carved, and though the warning "No thoroughfare" confronts you, it is not intended to prohibit pleasure vehicles.

St. Louis is already an "auto" city, the Fair Touring Company has over 700 vehicles, and you can ride three miles for twenty-five cents in them, though private cars of the Panhard type will cost \$12 for the afternoon.

St. Louis, from the trolley car, is interesting, but the real "rich," rich St. Louis streets are not profaned by trolley tracks.

The New York party, that were amazed when in Montreal a couple of years ago, when the street-car conductor handed them a contribution box in which to place their fare, found a companion picture in the St. Louis conductor who wears a belt with small safes attached in which he places the quarter, half, dime or nickel that you give him, instead of in his pocket.

I wonder if any one got such a bunch of shocks handed him as did Henry Kohlman, of New York, who paid for two perfectos costing a quarter with a ten dollar bill and got nine silver dollars and three silver quarters in change. A New Yorker rarely sees a silver dollar, but in St. Louis they are as common, nay, commoner than dollar bills.

I wonder if an American deaf man could talk so clear and interesting and put as much pathos in his speech and action as Herr Czempin, the Berlin delegate, did, or if an American could talk so animated as Herr Janik, the representative from Bad Ems, Germany, did.

I wonder what the name of the Swiss delegate was. From his appearance he might have been a bucolic tiller of the soil from Yates city, Ill., (which isn't a city at all). But he came and saw but never a word did he utter.

I wonder why no state badges were furnished. The badges were of neat design but so poorly stamped that they could barely be read. A souvenir badge such as Schindler or Meinken could get up would have sold like the proverbial hot cakes and the maker could have netted a hundred dollars easily, but by far the greatest need was a state badge.

I liked St. Louis immensely when we crossed



PHOTO BY PACH

ILLINOIS ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF—ST. LOUIS, MO.

SILENT WORKER ENG

those used in her own streets. St. Louis builds street cars for hundreds of cities and all her long distance lines are equipped with protected vestibules for the motorman, and the rear end has both entrances and exits so protected that even when the rear platform is crowded, they cannot block the way in and the way out.

I wonder why the city hasn't some system of real rapid transit ? No elevated lines and no subway makes a long and slow journey from the city to the Fair grounds and parks, and the nearest approach to a quick transit system is the Wabash's Railroad's line from the Union Depot to the Fair grounds, and this line, for some unfathomable reason, is equipped with freight cars which have benches placed in them probably to even up in appearances. But even when you do save time from Forest Park to the city, the chances are that your little freight car will be held up in the Union Depot yards long enough to make you wish you had taken an "Olive," "Page," "Delmar," or "Easton" car.

I wonder who "Gridiron" is. Most every body said it was Prof. Berg, but the Prof. denied the impeachment.

I wonder who "Ichabod" of the *Register* (*nee Companion*) is. Most every one in the know, and some Minnesota fellows among them, said it was Prof. Sheridan. I asked him, and he told me to guess again.

I wonder if everybody doesn't agree with me

the sister state. And so on and so forth. We were the United States. Editor Smith of the *American* exchanged remarks with Editor Smith of the *Companion*, while Editor Hodgson discussed mundane affairs with Editor Charles of the *Chronicle*, and Gunner, of Texas, though once of New York, and Darney, of California; Schaub, of Missouri; Hughes, of Missouri; Heyman, of South Carolina, all former New Yorkers (twenty in all were there, of whom seventeen were from Manhattan, two from Brooklyn and one from all the rest of the state) told what a good New York, New York is, and how they all would like to be back.

And on ploughed the huge craft with its big single-barrelled engine and its propeller where boats in other waters have their rudders, up the father of the waters; gamblers tried to entice greenbacks to their boards, but the deaf are not gamblers — not often. A massive bar, with a quintet of attendants did almost no business, for the deaf are not drinkers — not often — and, finally, when she turned her prow down stream and headed for home every body was sorry.

And when she tied up at her scow—there are no docks on the brick-lined levee — and the crowd disembarked, I wonder if there wasn't a heavy feeling as we saw each other disperse—this was the last, the meeting was over; to-morrow would find us speeding North, South, East, West — and comparatively few would ever meet again. There will be more meetings, more faces

THE SILENT WORKER.

the Merchants' Bridge and viewed the city from a distance and saw its great Eads bridge—then we entered the poorest part of the city passing squalid Negro hovels, dirty, grimy tumble-down buildings and into the great Union Depot, where cars of all the great western lines lay on sidings. It doesn't take long to learn how to get about the city for if you live at 3640 Page Boulevard you know when you reach 3640 on any other street that it is time to get out and take a cross-town car.

I like St. Louis because of its candor. There isn't much hypocrisy about the city. Saloons are more plentiful all over the city than in any place I ever visited, yet I only saw one drunken man and he was a visitor to the city from Alton, so a badge on his coat proclaimed.

I wonder why the Local Committee did not have a get-together with the St. Louis club, which has on its roster a lot of good fellows, and arrange to divide the evenings so there would be no conflict of dates.

I wonder, too, why sessions weren't boiled down so as to leave afternoons free to see the Fair. St. Louis people have months in which to view the great show, but the visitors had come long distances, under great expense, and this should have been taken into consideration.

I wonder why Philadelphia wasn't represented, though Baltimore and Washington sent a score; New England sent three, but three capital fellows—McCarthy, of Providence; Lucy and O'Rourke, of Haverhill.

I wonder why New Jersey—but sh! New Jersey wasn't in it!

I wonder how eyes would have opened if we had had Douglas Tilden on the platform ten minutes. What bomb-shells he would explode! No dry bones about the religious status of the deaf of the Argentine Republic, but real hot stuff!

I wonder—no, I don't wonder any more why corn is king! I crossed the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois by daylight and from the car window, corn, corn, and yet more corn—corn, corn!—and more corn. Verily, Corn is King!

I wonder if the delegates from other states found such a meeting place each night after all the day's incidents and work and pleasure over as the New Yorkers did in their nightly gathering at Faust's—Faust's with its great cool steins, its tender, juicy club steaks, chops and salads. Faust's bill of fare embraces such novelties as broiled Spring Owl, \$3.00 per portion, but none of the New Yorkers cared to sample the delicacy.

I wonder if there were many St. Louis deaf-mutes so out of touch with their fellows as a Mrs. B—, who was met on a street car by a party bound for the city, and who found her a remarkably well educated woman, living in the heart of the city but did not know there was a convention of the deaf being held and had not heard there was going to be one, though her husband is a well informed deaf printer.

I wonder if there are many who will agree with me that the greatest sight at the Fair was the Philippine exhibit, and the greatest marvel at it was the contrast between the Igorotes, the dog-eating head-hunters who were shown in their wild state, almost next door to the 600 infantrymen, artillerymen and cavalrymen, wearing the uniform of the United States soldier with the erect military bearing of the West Point cadet, all of whom were recruited from the Moros, the Visayans, the Negritos and almost all the other Philippine Islanders, excepting only their fellows, the Igorotes. In the Igorote village—the village of the dog-eaters, I saw a mother of an eight-year old boy smoking a cigar—and giving the little fellow a light for his, while *pater familias* had evidently reformed and quit eating dog, for he was devouring a string of uncooked frankfurters, but perhaps they were of the Coney Island variety, which are said to contain canine flesh, so he had merely changed the style of the service of the food.

But I liked St. Louis best as I stood on the observation platform of the Exposition Limited, on Saturday, August 27th, when I saw the city disappear in the distance with our Big Four engine headed towards New York, and home. Was I glad? Well! I wonder!

A. L. PACH.



Chicago.



URING the vacation months when the SILENT WORKER has been marked "absent" on the roll call of its readers, quite a few happenings of interest have been placed in the correspondents' note books. My own is not so complete as it might be, but what I have stored therein I herewith submit with the hope that it will prove none - the less interesting.

Chicago has had its usual annual picnics given by the Pas-a-Pas Club, the Ladies' Aid Society and the Frats, all three of which proved successful affairs. The club gave its picnic July 23d, at Scheiner's Grove, on the north branch of the historic, and formerly odoriferous Chicago river; the Frats gave theirs at the same grove on August 13; and the Aid Society theirs at Lincoln Park Labor day, September 5th.

The club has held its regular monthly meetings; the Literary Circle taking up its part of the burden as usual also, with the exception of the meeting for August, which was postponed to September, on account of the absence of so many members, they being in St. Louis at the convention. The minutes of those meetings would show very little outside of routine business, so I will pass them by without further comment.

The many friends of S. T. Walker, formerly superintendent of the Illinois school and until lately engaged in the real estate business here, will be pleased to hear of his appointment to the superintendency of the Louisiana school at Baton Rouge.

One of the pleasantest of the Ladies' Aid Society's literary treats this year was the talk given, August 13, by Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Balis, of Canada. Mrs. Balis' subject was England and that of Mr. Balis Canada. Although it was on the same date as the F. S. D. picnic, the attendance was quite large and the Society's charity fund was substantially increased.

Chicago Division, F. S. D., has about outgrown its present quarters—the roster of this lodge now containing sixty names—so arrangements are being made for new quarters. Provision will be made for a monthly ladies' night in the new rooms. The Grand Division has also been obliged to look for a new room and one has been secured in the same building where the Pas-a-Pas club is located—77 S. Clark street. This will be the headquarters or home office, and is not to be confused with the local division's quarters.

Chicago friends of Mrs. Charles Kerney are receiving cards announcing her marriage to Mr. Tilley of California.

It is always interesting to go back a few years and see ourselves as others saw us, and it is with that idea that I have the following clipping inserted, which, by the way, is from the *Register* of June 23, 1903:

One of the most unique picnics ever held came off here last Friday at Washington Park. It was a babies' picnic and from reports literally a "howling success." The following program, according to a list handed to us by Mr. Colby, was carried out: "Prayer," by Louis Watson; "Obey thy Parents," by Katie Arnold; "My Papa and his Wheel," by James V. Watson; "Cleveland's Ruth," by Ruth Colby; "Harvest" by Harvey B. Buchan; "My Papa and his Press Work," by G. Fayette Gallagher; "Treason" by Willie Arnold; "Politics," by Irwin Sansom, and "Thanks," by Julia P. Dougherty. The "picnic" was given in honor of little Miss Dougherty and was probably one of the novelties of the year. Sorry we were not there.

I hope the young ladies and gentlemen (for

they are that now) mentioned will not object to my delving into the past.

CONVENTION ECHOES.

Thursday evening, August 18, at the Illinois Central depot here reminded many of the days when they used to assemble at other depots to take the train for Jacksonville and nine months of school. About a hundred and fifty deaf people gathered there to see the St. Louis party off for the convention. The party itself numbered an even fifty and a special chair car was provided for its comfort. I was not so fortunate as to be one of the party, but from what I gather a royal good time was spent that night *en route*, landing a rather sleepy, but none-the-less happy, crowd at the other end of the bridge ready for anything the next morning.

The meeting of the Illinois Association at East St. Louis, Ill., Friday, claimed the attention of the Chicago party, and also of the early comers already at the Worlds' Fair City. Saturday afternoon was spent in St. Louis at the Fair assisting in the observance of Gallaudet Day at the Hall of Congresses, the evening at the Missouri State Building, where a reception was tendered the visitors.

On Sunday the Chicago party was increased by the arrival of several more—among which I had the pleasure of being numbered—bringing the total Chicago delegation up to the neighborhood of seventy. It is a foregone conclusion that the Rev. Mr. Hasenstab, Rev. Mr. Cloud and their assistants, seldom, if ever, faced congregations the size of those they had that day.

The election of officers resulted as follows: O. H. Regensburg, Chicago, President; A. J. Rodenberger, East St. Louis, 1st Vice-president; Miss Annie Roper, Alton, 2nd Vice-president; E. P. Cleary, Jacksonville, Secretary; E. W. Heber, Springfield, Treasurer.

The Chicago party reported the local committee had made its reputation as an entertainer, the program it arranged being especially fine. The visitors were even treated to the fag end of a genuine St. Louis cyclone, no damage being done, however.

In the evening Clau MacGregor saw "Jerusalem" rendered as only its head can render it. To fall into slang, it was "done up brown"—as no doubt the audience, and lecturer as well, could testify if asked how they felt. How many of the Chicago party leaving their beloved lake breeze that morning and suddenly being introduced to that hot St. Louis day repeated to themselves the title of the lecture with an added exclamation point and the words "it's hot" after it on discovering how destructive it was to standing collars and immobility? Seldom has a speaker faced such a large, appreciative—and melting—audience as had Mr. MacGregor that evening.

Ten little ladies ever so deaf
Flew to the sky on a strawberry leaf.
Ten little men ever so dumb
Dropped from the stars and frightened them 'hum.'
—Nursery Rhymes.

The above couplet was suggested to me when entering the convention hall Monday morning, although it must not be taken too literally as the "ten little ladies" were anything but frightened, they being in evidence all through the week, for a busier or more animated scene, or one that could be more impressive to those interested, comes not up in the minds of even the most regular of convention goers.

It is not my intention to go fully into detail as far as the proceedings of the week are concerned, as the *Deaf American* and the *Journal* have already given excellent accounts thereof, one day's business being mostly similar to another. However, I can not but help outlining what I experienced even at the risk of being thought tedious in its repetition.

One can but confess that the Local Committee in its arrangements did its work exceedingly well and to it is due the splendid time the visitors and members of the Association experienced. The weather for the balance of the week was everything that could be desired and even the lack of our cherished lake breeze was

not noticed. Evidently the St. Louis weather man had added his choicest contribution to the local fund.

The meeting of the College Alumni in the afternoon and the reception at the Y. M. C. A. parlors in the evening completed the day. The latter event enabled one to get still better acquainted and the "help yourself" plan, where coat room and refreshments were concerned, was at once unique and a preventative of blues. During the evening the Frats who were present got together and had a little meeting of their own. The territory which the F. S. D. is covering was plainly illustrated at this meeting; excepting the Chicago members, the most of them were strangers to one another as far as formal introductions go, every section of the country being represented. If enthusiasm is a factor there's no question of the ultimate expansion of the society to the size it has set out to attain.

Tuesday morning saw the N. A. D. change hands, so to speak, as at this session the New officers were elected. Geo. W. Veditz, Colorado, President; D. W. George, Illinois, 1st Vice-president; Mrs. J. W. Barrett, Iowa, 2nd Vice-president; O. J. Whildin, Maryland, 3rd Vice-president; J. F. Donnelly, New York, 4th Vice-president; J. H. Cloud, Missouri, Secretary; N. F. Morrow, Indiana, Treasurer. Tuesday evening, at Liederkranz hall, saw the grand ball in full swing. In the words of a certain Eastern delegate, I have but to see its equal. From the grand march to "Home, Sweet Home" it was one continuous round of enjoyment. The refreshments *a la Deutsche* captured the crowd (although the crowd had to work hard to capture the refreshments) and, altogether, one of the pleasantest evenings of the week full was experienced. One other striking fact was the conspicuous absence of wall flowers. The Western girls are evidently no strangers to the light fantastic. The gowns? Well, I'll confess to being no society reporter and simply say they were stunning.

The business of the convention was resumed Wednesday morning and from then to the final adjournment, Friday, the papers read and discussed were given undivided attention. The resolutions passed can but have the endorsement of the deaf of the country, covering, as they do, points of interest to all.

The ceremonies in honor of Able de l'Eppe at the French Pavilion in the Fair grounds that afternoon claimed the attention of most of the delegates till evening then those sportingly inclined left for the "boxing contest" down town. The least said of this the better.

It suddenly occurs to me that the Kinetoscope man was also there, so I think I had better confine myself to a brief outline of the events as Mr. Pach is sure to have something good in his department and, anyhow, the weekly papers have already given a full report of the whole week's doings.

While not attending the banquet (having taken in the St. Louis Club's social) Thursday evening, I have been assured by those who were there that I missed a treat and a good thing. Those who attended the Social will testify to the hospitality of that organization and to their having spent a very pleasant evening as its guests. Here, for the first time, where service was not paid for, the mountain came to Mahomet—the help yourself plan being conspicuous by its absence—the Club members seeing that their guests were served with the refreshments. The Journal fails to mention this feature of the week's entertainment—its reporter being assigned to the banquet, I suppose.

The excursion on the river Friday evening proved another feather in the cap of the local committee, although it was to be regretted that it was not during the daytime so as to give those aboard a chance to see the scenery. Memories of Mark Twain and again of stories of the Mississippi were recalled by the steamer and some of its passengers. There, for instance, was the "tiger" unleashed—games of chance in full blast—although he found the deaf *genus homo* poor picking, the wits of the latter having been sharpened no doubt by the loss of one of his senses, if not by experience. Then, again, were a good many other reminders of "life on the Mississippi" brought up to one in a trip over the

boat, which, by the way, was a typical river boat—not at all like those we see on the ocean or great lakes. Dancing was also a feature of the trip and it was a highly pleased party that landed and tramped up the levee at 11 o'clock.

There was no session of the Convention Saturday, it having adjourned *sine die* the day before. In the evening the St. Louis Club tendered a farewell reception at its rooms and the local committee, another at the Missouri building at the Fair. Thus wound up the formal program of the week.

It is to be regretted that the club and the local committee could not have got together instead of clashing on dates, etc., for from what was seen of the Club as host a great deal could have been added to the official program, in the way of co-operation if nothing else. But, as it was, both organizations are to be congratulated, and thanked, for the most enjoyable week the deaf of this country ever experienced for, beyond a few "rough places," the arrangements moved along without a hitch.

As to the World's Fair itself. I had but three opportunities to take that in. Comparisons, while they may be odious in some respects, are interesting in this and, leaving local pride out of the question, it is my opinion as well as of many others that St. Louis has the most immense affair of the times, but our own White City has not yet been eclipsed. This I say advisedly as St. Louis, Chicago, Buffalo and Paris have all a niche in my list of expositions seen. To the man with unlimited time, and money, at his disposal, St. Louis leads them all—it's immense, too immense in some respects, but none-the-less the Fair of the century.

The weather during the week was such as to cause me to endeavor to find "Three Stars," the WORKER's St. Louis representative, as I wished to do some apologizing. However, the gentleman was among those not present as far as I could ascertain, so this will have to suffice.

F. P. GIBSON.

CONCERNING PROCTOR'S.

The strongest stock company organization ever gathered together have been put under contract for the Proctor companies at the Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. Theatres for the coming season. With Edwin Arden and Isabelle Evesson at the head of the Fifth Avenue Company, and William Ingersoll and Beatrice Morgan at head of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Company, supported in each instance by a strong cast of experienced players, it is possible to present a much higher grade of attractions than the average stock company is capable of producing. Already capital productions of Clyde Fitch's "The Climbers" (one of Clyde Fitch's most successful plays), and Men and Women (the best play written by David Belasco and Henry C. de Mille), have attracted favorable comment of the New York press, and he immediate repertoire is equally promising and important. Among the plays scheduled for early production are "Lost River," a great scenic melodrama, which enjoyed a long run at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, and will be produced at the Proctor houses with the same elaborate equipment of scenery. "Soldiers of Fortune," Robert Edeson's greatest success, will also be given with the original scenery, as will "A Gentleman of France," in which Kyrle Bellew scored so strongly. "Money Mad," in which E. J. Henley, William H. Thompson, Wilton Lackaye and Minnie Seligman jointly appeared, will be done with special scenery, duplicating the astonishing effects of the original, and among other heavy productions soon to be seen are "The Cavalier," Julia Marlowe's big scenic novelty; "Captain Letterblair," in which E. H. Sothern scored so great a success; "Secret Service," with all of the original effects invented and introduced by the William Gillette, and "D'Arcy, of the Guards," which was Henry Miller's starring vehicle two years ago. Negotiations for other equally important productions are yet pending, which will make the Proctor season the most prosperous and important ever undertaken.

Subscribe for the SILENT WORKER. Only 50 cents a year.

State News

East Orange.—Thomas Andrews Taggart, died on Wednesday, July 13th at 5:30 in the morning, after a lingering illness. He was one



SILENT WORKER ENG.

THOMAS ANDREWS TAGGART.

of the brightest graduates of the New Jersey State School for the Deaf, and for two or three years was apprenticed in the chasing department at the large manufactory of Tiffany & Co., at Forest Hill, N. J.

His sickness and death are peculiarly sad. He was taken ill with what was diagnosed as bronchitis, almost on the eve of his wedding day. He was engaged to be married to a Miss Whitney, a deaf young lady of beauty, and an only child of very wealthy parents. She had gone to Europe a year previous, with her father and mother, and Mr. Taggart was to join them and be wedded in Paris. Three or four days before the time set for departure, he gave a farewell bachelor dinner to a number of his friends, and although suffering from a bad cold he did the honors of host during the entire evening. The next day he was confined to the house, and gradually became worse. His trip across the Atlantic to his promised bride was postponed, and it soon became known that he was a victim to the dread disease, consumption. He struggled bravely and hopefully against its inroads, but to no avail. And now we chronicle the sad news of his death.

Thomas Andrews Taggart was a well educated, refined and gentlemanly young man. He was the soul of honor and the mirror of good-natured vivacity. His life was clean and his efforts noble. He was comely in form and feature, a bright and engaging personality, a fairly good talker and lip-reader and altogether a most proper and pleasing young man.—*Deaf-Mutes' Journal*.

Paterson.—Miss Jeanette Schweizer was married to Mr. Marvin S. Hunt, of Lambertville, on the 7th of September. The marriage rites were performed in New York City by the Rev. John Chamberlain. They will board for a year and then commence housekeeping in Trenton where the groom has a good position as a printer. Their honeymoon was spent in Atlantic City.

Trenton, N. J.—William Bennison, of this city, and Miss Lizzie Weeks, of Bergensfield, were married in New York on August 20th, by the Rev. Dr. Chamberlain. Both the bride and groom were former pupils of the Trenton School. They are housekeeping on Conrad street.

Among the prominent deaf visitors in town during the summer, were: Robert McIlvaine, Philadelphia; Miss M. E. Atkinson, Hartford, Conn.; W. W. Beadell, Arlington, N. J.; Sidney J. Vail, Indiana; A. L. Divine, Nebraska; Mr. and Mrs. Sanders, Philadelphia, and Miss Ida Cole, of Walpack Centre, N. J.

THE SILENT WORKER.



[Entered at the Post Office in Trenton as Second-class matter.]

VOL. XVII. OCTOBER, 1904. NO. 1

JOHN P. WALKER, M.A., Editor.
GEORGE S. PORTER, Publisher.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY from October to July inclusive, at the New Jersey School for the Deaf.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: 50 cents a year, invariably in advance. Liberal commission to subscription agents. Foreign subscriptions, 70 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES made known on application. The high literary character of the paper and its general appearance make it a valuable advertising medium. It reaches all parts of the United States and goes to nearly every civilized country on the globe.

ALL CONTRIBUTIONS must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

THE SILENT WORKER is not responsible for opinions expressed by correspondents on educational or other subjects.

ARTICLES FOR PUBLICATION should be sent in early to insure publication in the next issue.

REJECTED MANUSCRIPTS will not be returned unless stamp is enclosed.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS to
THE SILENT WORKER, Trenton, N. J.

AND now that vacation is over let our motto be: "*Labor ipse voluptas*"—Labor itself a pleasure.

There could be no better evidence of the love our little folks have for their school than the delight they evince at returning to us.

WHEN September placed upon the **Passing.** Mortuary Roll in Pennsylvania the names of Geo. L. Weed and Sophia K. Trist, there was left, of the old regime at Broad and Pine, but Dr. Crouter, Mr. Kirkhuff, Miss Briggs and Mr. Walker.

IF the Board of Directors of the **The Best.** Louisiana School for the Deaf had pursued their quest for a Superintendent of that Institution the rest of the century, they would have found no better or abler man for the place than S. Teft Walker, who assumes the position this fall.

THE penniless blind in New York **Worthy** received a few days ago the annual stipend which, by virtue of an act of the Legislature, has been set aside for them each year since 1875. From all over Manhattan and the Bronx sightless persons to the number of 667 gathered at the temporary pay station at the charities wharf, at the foot of East Twenty-sixth street, to receive their share, which was \$47 each. The total sum expended this year was \$49,950, as against \$52,250 last year, when each applicant received \$50, the sum being apportioned *pro rata*. This particular form of charity is supervised by the Bureau of Dependent Poor, which investigates each case that is brought to the attention of the authorities. For seventeen years Deputy Paymaster W. F. Walsh has paid over the money from behind a little table on the charities wharf. A few of the blind had pet dogs as escorts, which guided them seemingly as well as a human being could. There were several young girls and young men, and all wore a look of pleased anticipation as they approached the paymaster. Some of the older ones received the

money with tears streaming down their cheeks and uttered fervent thanks as they turned away. Twenty extra policemen were present to keep an oversight of those who might otherwise have fallen a prey to thieves, and to watch all of them until they were well started on their homeward way.

In failing to make similar provision for the deaf, the legislature of New York recognizes the superiority of the latter class as wage-earners, a circumstance for which they should be profoundly grateful.

**More Food
for Thought**

OUR readers will remember the case referred to by Mr. W. W. Wade in our columns, last term, of a young man without hearing who being denied the use of gesture, wherewith to communicate with his fellow deaf, fell into a morose condition which was only dispelled by giving him a use of the sign language. Mr. Wade claimed that the Pure Oral System of instructing the deaf was responsible for the young man's melancholy, and we said in referring to the matter that it was a severe arraignment of a system to say that it denied a boy or girl a constitutional right, that of happiness.

The letter that follows is Mr. Wade's reply. We are always glad to give honest view's on any subject, even when they differ with ours, and everybody that knows Mr. Wade knows that his opinions are honest.

EDITOR THE SILENT WORKER:—Your editorial comments in your's of July on that screed of mine, that started in *The Kentucky Standard*, call for dissent and disclaimer from me.

You class me as an "authority," and I must insist that I am nothing of the kind. I can only cite facts I have observed and try my best to be certain of my facts.

Then you say: "The following may be a bit jarring to those of us who have embraced pure-oral methods" and, further on, "To say that an educational system denies us one of these rights" (pursuit of happiness) "is a severe arraignment of it indeed." (My italics).

I most earnestly disclaim any intention of jarring any sincere and reasonable adherent to *any* system, or of arraigning the pure-oral system.

Those who believe in that system, have their right to do so, and it is their duty to advocate that system, and nobody has a right to even arraign them for so doing.

But when any advocate of any mere system, sees that, and nothing else, excludes all other conditions but articulation) shuts his, or her, eyes to facts so clear that any other fool can see them, then that advocate deserves crushing, instead of arraignment.

Let me state a supposititious case: Suppose your school received a young fellow of fourteen or so who had lost his hearing only a year or two, who of course had full knowledge and use of language and speech. Suppose you should concentrate *all* your efforts in perfecting the articulation of that pupil, regardless of the fact that he was a complete failure at lip reading, should rigidly exclude all knowledge of sign and manual spelling, telling his father that such knowledge would entail loss of his speech. Thus turning the poor fellow adrift with writing being the only means of communicating to him, would you not feel that you had swindled his father by accepting payment for your "service?" Would you not expect that he would become morose and violent, so shut in? (I blundered in my first article on this matter, by writing that he was "a fair lip-reader of some persons." I meant "a fair lip-reader of some lips," his mother being the only person whose lips he can read with any approach to success).

I feel quite certain that your conclusion would have been expressed about thus:—"Well, as it is evident he cannot become the least bit of a lip-reader, we will have to teach him manual spelling". I am certain of this from my experience

with another school, perhaps more devoted to pure oral methods than yours is. In company with a young lady who was engaged to experiment on a *very* peculiar case of deaf-blindness. I called on Dr. Crouter (hang it all. I am tired of suppressing names) for consultation and advice; after hearing all the very exceptional features of the case, he thought awhile and then said that it was evident that pretty much all that was needed just now, was to make the subject understand that something was meant as a communication to her, as she evidently retained her comprehension of language, and that it would probably be the best and quickest mode of producing that understanding by using signs to her, and he forthwith proceeded to teach the young lady a number of familiar signs.

Now, I know that Dr. Crouter is as adverse to signs for regular use, as you or anybody else: yet in a desperate case, where oral methods were out of the question at the time, and manual spelling very doubtful, he fell back on the only method that seemed to promise anything. Yet did not the teacher of this young fellow utterly close eyes to any consideration, any mercy to a pitiable sufferer, or any light to his path, and fuss around on "perfect articulation?"

This was not "pure oralism:" it was unmitigated fanaticism (if it was honestly believed by the teacher, and not mere "business").

If I believed for one moment that believers in pure-oral instruction as a body, would proceed as this teacher did, I would know that that system was the work of the devil, but as I know so very many believers in that system, who are as far removed as possible from working the works of the devil, it follows that they would not play the deviltry this teacher did.

Now for a brace of other cases—a "crack" product of a pure oral school took to signs and manual spelling, in qualifying as a teacher of the deaf. On the first meeting with that "crack" the head of that school directly and offensively, gave that ex-pupil the cut direct. The same school circulated the report that another ex-pupil, who had left the school and had gone to a combined method one, had written "a very bad letter" to a former schoolmate. Yet a determined demand by the head of the combined school, elected the fact that the "bad" in the letter was saying that the school where he was, was "so much nicer" than the other!

Now, to specify when I do complain of you pure-oral instructors:—Why do you not sit down hard on such outrages?

There is precious little use in my doing it, the outragers of right and common justice and decency will say "what does he know about it?" (and from their standpoint with much force.) What believers in combined methods may say will be brushed aside as mere prejudice, or as a Dr. W. C. Whinters said in *Popular Science News*) "proceeding from short-sighted self-interest." So you are the only ones who can squash these who do really arraign the pure-oral system.

I have not seen the advocates of combined methods perpetrating such atrocities as I have cited, but if they do, depend on it that I will score them as sharply as I do the few private and day school fanatics. For mercy's sake, do let us sharply draw the line between honest and intelligent belief in a system and a bigoted narrowness narrower than nothing viewed edgewise.

Your truly,

W. WADE.

OAKMONT, PA., June 18, 1904.

It would be a great pity if, as Mr. Wade implies, the opinion of any one, in so exalted a calling as the education of the deaf, on such a question, should be affected in the slightest by pecuniary considerations.

NEXT to a visit to the great Fair at St. Louis is a perusal of the splendid articles by J. Brisben Walker in the September number of the *Cosmopolitan*.

Subscribe for the SILENT WORKER. Only 50 cents a year.

School and City

It has been the coldest September for years. The big hay-wagon has been engaged for Fair Day.

Allie Leary visited Annie Earnst during August.

Our new pupils do not seem to know what homesickness is.

Dr. Lockwood promises another magic lantern exhibition at an early day.

Jennie Temple is quite ill, so ill that she is not able to return to school.

The stereograph is a never ending source of interest to old as well as young.

Edward Bradley had a fine time visiting the coast resorts during the summer.

The new rugs and carpetings have added greatly to the beauty of our rooms and halls.

Masters Short and Dunning were observed, the other evening, counting the days until Christmas.

William Bennison and Marvin Hunt with their newly made brides were recent visitors.

Quite a number of our pupils attended the Convention and picnic at Roseville Park, during July.

Arthur Smith returned with a budget of summer news a mile long, and he tells it interestingly too.

The tiny girls are all clamoring for long hair, a privilege that will be allowed in every case possible.

Walter Throckmorton, James Hetzel and William Flannery had a pie feast on Saturday afternoon.

Chestnuts are rather scarce this fall, and we have not yet decided whether to have a chestnut party or not.

Charlie Durling, who has just enrolled with us, is one of the largest boys in the school, though a newcomer.

The new closets, new flooring, new shutters and new water cooler are largely the work of Mr. Johnson and his boys.

Lillian Vickery is detained at home by sickness in her family. She hopes to get back to school early in October.

We wonder what has become of all our robins. Not one remains with us. They have probably taken to the gum-berry swamps.

Every seat on the boys side of the dining-room is already occupied, and the overflow is filling up the last table belonging to the girls.

Minnie had scarce become settled in her school curriculum ere she was called to attend the obsequies of her older sister at home.

The painting and calsoining done by Mr. Newcomb, James Carrigan and Thomas Flemming, have brightened our buildings enormously.

When our little paper reaches its thousand subscribers the fair will be a thing of the past. Just now it is the bright particular hope of every heart here.

Roy Townsend and Theodore Eggert had their first chestnut hunt on the 17th. They had only fair success, the toothsome nut having not quite yet reached maturity.

Under Mr. Sharp's earnest labors our army of readers is increasing rapidly and a child does not think it has achieved full dignity unless it has a book out of the library.



PHOTO BY PORTER "GATHERING THE GOLDEN ROD." SILENT WORKER ENG

Our English walnut tree has an extraordinarily fine crop this year. The pupils and officers have already taken from it something like a peck, and there are lots remaining.

Frieda Heuser took the lead over her little friend Cora De Witte, in the matter of avoirdupois, during the summer. They are the same genial, helpful little pair as ever.

Clara Breese came back in all the glory of a dress that had been lengthened some inches, and her new coiffure was so different from that of last year that we hardly recognized her.

Ada Earnst found a goat, last summer, and took it home and put it in her yard, but the owner came along a few days afterwards and said she found it where it wasn't lost, and poor little Ada had to give it up.

It was expected that little Jemima Smith would have a good cry the first night she slept here, but she took her "nightie" on one arm and her doll on the other and trotted as cheerily off to "count the dreamland sheep" as if she had always been with us.

Among our newcomers are Jemima Smith, Charles Durling, Henry Schornstein, Frances Phalon, Joseph Higgins, Emil Koroff, Andrew McClay, Raymond Rees, Rose Barbarule, Amelia Barbarule, Ralph Allen and Donato Limongelli. All are very bright and promising.

A Roll of Honor.

The following pupils were the first to arrive all coming promptly on the 14th, the day of our opening:—

Eliza Smith	Charles Mohn
Edith Tussey	Hartly Davis
Ida Reed	Antonio Petio
Annie Campbell	Robert Logan
Grace Houseworth	John Short
Muriel Gillmore	John F Reed
Teatsche Elzinza	Edward Edwards
Bertha Fleming	John Smith
Nellie Tice	John MacNee
Cora De Witte	Louis Messinger
Frieda Heuser	Edwin Scudder
Maud Griffith	Chas Glensbeckel
Sadie Penrose	Thomas Kelly
Lillie Stassatt	Louis Servo
Rose Wackerle	Louis Henemeier
May Martin	Walter Throckmorton
Flossie Bennett	Harry Redman
Mabel Snowden	George Penrose
Lily Hamilton	Theodore Eggert
Clema Meleg	George Smith
Clarence Spencer	George Beford
Edward Wegryn	Frank Penrose
Charles Bofinger	Walter Hedden
Charles Baeder	Vincent Metzler
Frank Perrella	Chester Stein
James Carrigan	Gotfried Kreutler

The interest in their work shown by such promptitude is a good augury indeed for the future.

James Carrigan and Flossie Bennett visited Princeton with Mr. Walker, one day early in the month. They called at the country home of Dr. John Gifford on their way back, and were regaled with grapes and apples. They were greatly interested in the poultry and stock.

Mabel Snowden, Minnie Bogart, Edna Van Wagoner and Clara Breese, with about a dozen of their friends went on a straw-ride to Asbury Park one day last summer. They met Mr. Lockwood at the Park and took him in and gave him a ride, he, in return, giving them a boating trip on the lake. The party wound up at Clara's home, where all were royally entertained.

On the 16th of July Mr. and Mrs. Porter were serenaded by about forty of the most prominent deaf people of Philadelphia. They came up by trolley and before they returned the Trenton deaf people prepared for them a luncheon which was served on the lawn of the school grounds under the shade of a spreading "Pride of India" tree. Among them were A. L. Divine, a teacher in the Nebraska School; W. W. Beadell, publisher of the Arlington *Observer* and Rev. C. O. Dantzer, the newly appointed missionary of the Diocese of Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania.

Continued from page 3.

Allentown Branch and friends, which proved an enjoyable outing after a hard afternoon's work.

In the evening a reception was tendered the officers and delegates of the Convention at the Euterpean Club's Hall by the Allentown Local Branch. Refreshments were served and dancing followed until a late hour. Altogether it was a very pleasing *finale* to the Convention.

On Friday, a party of twenty-seven took a trip to Mauch Chunk, the Switzerland of America, returning in the evening. Others visited about the city, and in the afternoon, an interesting game of baseball was played between a picked team of deaf and the strong Cataqua nine. The latter won by the score of 10 to 6, though the deaf had the better battery. Defeat was undoubtedly due to a wrong assignment of positions in the field at the beginning. This exhibition netted the Home over twenty dollars.

A moving picture exhibition was given in the Allentown Y. M. C. A., on Friday evening, by Harry C. Fernekees, assisted by Corey Allen, both deaf-mutes.

Unfortunately, Saturday was a rainy day, and the picnic at the Lehigh County Fair Grounds was only a partial success. The races had to be abandoned, and the picnickers, to the number of about one hundred and fifty, were crowded into a large pavilion. Refreshments were on sale and served to keep up the humor of the people.

The Committee of Arrangements of this Convention consisted of Oliver N. Krause, Chairman, Allentown, Pa.; R. M. Ziegler, F. A. Leiter, Rev. F. C. Smielau, Secretary; R. M. Barker. JAS. S. REIDER.

THE SILENT WORKER.

Greater New York



URING the warm weather just past, the deaf of this city and vicinity did not lack for outings of various kinds. On the contrary, the pace set was somewhat rapid and as the years go by it will be almost impossible to attend them all as many of the deaf do at present.

The Xavier Club is composed of Catholic deaf-mutes of Manhattan, with branches in Brooklyn and New Jersey. This club was the first to have an outing. It took place during the middle of June, at Roten Beach Grove, away up Long Island Sound; the members and their guests going there by the steamer Isabel. This excursion proved to be a very pleasant affair, and was a success financially, and in point of the number of deaf who were on board the boat.

John F. O'Brien, the genial president of the Xavier Club, is a semi-mute of high intelligence. By trade he is a printer and operates a linotype machine. He is married and has two children who are blessed with all their senses. His wife

sion at Tuxedo Hall during the first week in August. Less than 300 of the 4000 deaf people said to live in New York State were present, and of these the majority were locals.

President Dantzer, in his opening address, told what the Association had done, or took a great interest in. Among the latter was the Peet Memorial Fund, but he did not tell how this fund was started fifteen years ago; that it now amounts to more than \$2,500; that the money was in a bank, drawing interest, and was likely to continue doing so for years to come. He did not explain why the fund was not used for its legitimate purpose, nor in whose care it was now. There are things which he might have explained to the satisfaction of many.

Mr. T. F. Driscoll is a teacher in a pure-oral school. He is deaf, but speaks well and is an expert lip-reader. He read a paper at the second session of the Association, which was held at the New York Institution. It contained many suggestions which might be of practical benefit to many of the adult deaf. It was discussed for a short time and then quietly buried.

The Elect Surds is a social organization, and is also said to be a "lodge" with grips, passwords, etc., and modelled somewhat upon the plan of the Royal Arcanum. It has about forty active members, honorary members and non-resi-

trainers he is permitted to stroll on the board walk. He is gentle notwithstanding his huge size and when he is dressed in his Sunday clothes; consisting of waistcoat, double breasted sack coat and King Edward "pants," he is verily the cynosure of all eyes. Arrayed in his clothes and wearing a plug hat, "Mowgli" much resembles the late "Oom Paul."

Much sport is had with an electric vibrator recently installed on the pier where Dreamland's Bowery is located. The mysterious instrument gives one a healthful shaking up and takes the place of massage as a circulator of the blood. The vibrator is drawing crowds who watch the "patients" being shaken up, with the same keenness of humor that they respond to the antics of those who travel down the rocky incline called "General Bumps."

So remarkable has been the success of Dreamland, the gigantic new summer resort at Coney Island, that already Senator William H. Reynolds, founder of the unique place of amusement, has prepared plans to greatly increase the capacity for next season. During the summer the attendance has been larger by many thousands than the official figures indicate the attendances of the St. Louis World's Fair to have been and many competent judges who have visited both places have expressed the belief that from an amusement standpoint Dreamland is much the more attractive. On Thursday last 500-members of the big congress of Democratic Editors visited Coney Island as the guests of Dreamland. The party journeyed up the Hudson on their pilgrimage to Judge-Parker's home at Esopus, and returning in the evening, boarded a special steamboat for Dreamland. The party was headed by Col. Henry Watterson, chairman Thomas-Taggart of the National Committee, and Joseph Daniels, of North Carolina, who arranged for the congress of moulderers of public opinion. The editors "Bumped the Bumps," "shot the chutes," sailed through Venice, witnessed "Fighting the Flames" and attended a reception at the Press Department.



LUNA PARK

Through the efforts of the Local Committee and the kindness of the proprietors of the Park, the delegates to the Empire State Association of the Deaf, in New York city last August, enjoyed free admission to all the shows of this famous resort.

was Miss Saddle Felver. She is fully the equal mentally of her husband, and as a lip-reader she is much his superior. A few years ago, Mr. O'Brien was correspondent of a number of Institution papers and, as such, frequently clashed with certain self-constituted leaders, much to the latter's discomfort and humiliation.

In point of numbers, the Brooklyn Club is the largest organization of the deaf in New York State. At present, it has on its roster the names of some seventy active members, and is said to be in excellent financial condition. Its picnic during the first portion of July last was a big success, and a credit to the members who managed it.

The picnic of the Newark Deaf-Mute Society, which followed the adjournment of the convention at Roseville Park, was the largest attended affair the club ever held. The games were numerous and enjoyable, but the supper served in the park was far from being what hungry people should have. There was plenty to eat of a certain kind, and those who got to the tables first did not kick, but the late comers, getting the leavings, did so with vigor. For all the tables there were but one or two waiters, whereas there should have been a dozen. We hope that this feature of the picnics at Roseville Park will receive more attention from the management in the future.

The Empire State Association held its first ses-

dent members. On the Saturday following the close of the Empire State Convention, the Surds had their annual picnic at Cosmopolitan Park, on Washington Heights. A big crowd was present, and all enjoyed themselves. The League is the successor of the famous Fanwood Quad Club and the equally famous Gallaudet Club. Its members form a very intelligent body of men.

ANIMAL SPORT.

(Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—More than 100,000 people passed the entrance gates at Dreamland last Sunday. Fully 20,000 of this number were brought to this seaside resort by Dreamland's own line of steamboats, the only line running direct from New York—starting at Harlem—and Newark to Coney Island's famous amusement park. The attractions at Dreamland are so many and diversified that entertainment is provided to the liking of every taste and fancy.

"Fighting the Flames" has drawn the greatest crowds to the novelty presented of a genuine fire with fire apparatus and fire-men working to control the conflagration and their methods of saving life.

"The Fall of Pompeii" has also drawn crowds. The historical interest of this wonderful spectacle appeals to students and those interested solely in a fire display, from the graphic and accurate picture story of one of the most terrible calamities the world has ever known. An elephant in bathing daily has interested bathers. Some venturesome persons have sport with the elephant by riding on his back and diving from his head. Altogether the antics of the elephant while in the water, especially when the breakers are strong, is in itself a display worth seeing.

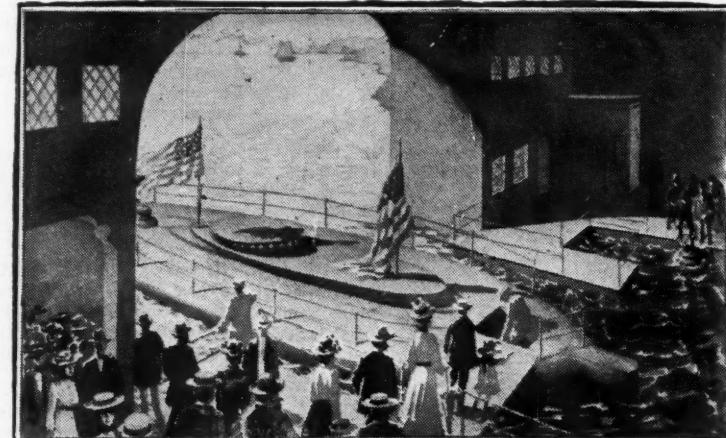
"Mowgli," the giant orang-outang, is indeed a marvel. He lives in a house under the "Fighting the Flames" building on the East board walk. Accompanied by his

"Dreamland is a marvelous resort. It is a bully place to have a good time," was the way chairman Taggart expressed himself.

The new things for next season will include four of the best features of the World's Fair Pike and more than a dozen absolutely new large attractions. All the great shows will be retained and for the new ones much additional ground, the most valuable in Coney Island has been purchased. The present season will not close till after September 25th. The leading features of the Midway City will go to the World's Fair. Bostock will go to Paris for the winter season.

A TRENTON DEAF-MUTE'S UNTIMELY END

Andrew Borsch, aged 20, a deaf and dumb man of No. 643 Cass street Sunday morning the 11th ult., drank a bottle of aconite, probably in mistake for whiskey, and died a short time afterwards. Borsch and several of his friends went to Danbury's stables on Temple street in the morning, where they enjoyed drinking some bottled beer. They climbed into a wagon in a shed and proceeded to empty the beer bottles. After drinking some beer Borsch left his friends to go in the stable, where he found a four-ounce bottle of aconite which is used in small quantities for the treatment of diseased horses. After drinking most of the drug Borsch swallowed a bottle of beer and became sick. He stood in the stable yard vomiting when his friends ran to his side to learn the trouble. After vomiting for several minutes Borsch became unconscious and fell to the ground. His friends worked over him for some time and finally summoned Dr. Walter Madden, but when the physician arrived Borsch was dead.



"TWENTY THOUSAND LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA"—LUNA PARK.



PAUL E. KEEES,
Secretary-Treasurer.

THE FIFTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION of the New Jersey State Association of the Deaf met in Newark, N. J., in a spacious pavilion at Roseville Park, July 9th, and was a gratifying success. About one hundred people were present. It has always been the plan of the officers to have but little speech-making and formal reading of papers aside from the regular business of the Association. They were therefore able to get through with their business in time to join the Newark Society of the Deaf, later in the day, in the latter's picnic and sports.

Mr. Weston Jenkins and Mrs. Jenkins were present by special invitation of the Association. Mr. Jenkins was the first principal of the New Jersey School for the Deaf and held that office for sixteen years, *i. e.*, up to the year 1899, when Mr. John P. Walker succeeded him. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins are now teaching in the Alabama Institution for the Deaf, at Talladega.

All the members of the Association were furnished with neat ribbon badges and copies of the constitution and by-laws of the Association. The platform was decorated with flags and bunting, and on a small table was something concealed from the view of the audience by a silk flag of the United States.

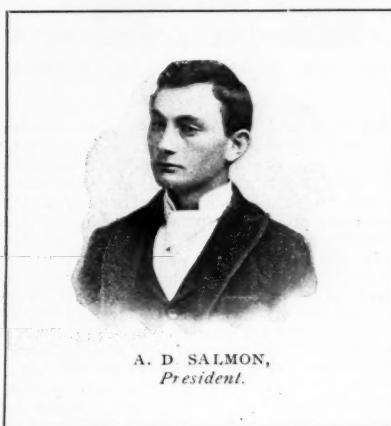
Letters were read from the mayor of Newark and from Mr. James M. Seymour, of the State Board of Education, and also from Mr. John P. Walker, superintendent of the New Jersey School, regretting their inability to be present.

Mr. Jenkins was called to the platform and gave a short but interesting address. He spoke of his former connection with the New Jersey School, his interest in the deaf generally, and the benefits to the deaf of such organizations as the Association. As he was about to leave the platform, the president asked him to remain for a moment and then called Mr. R. B. Lloyd to the platform. Mr. Lloyd then addressed Mr. Jenkins, in substance, as follows:

MR. JENKINS:—Perhaps you wondered at our desire to have you and Mrs. Jenkins here to-day. Twenty-one years ago you came to New Jersey to take charge of the school at Trenton. You were its head for fifteen years and made it one of the best schools for the deaf in the country. During your incumbency you were faithful in the performance of every duty connected with your position and exceedingly zealous and disinterested in your efforts to promote the moral and intellectual welfare of the pupils and to train them for the duties and responsibilities of post-graduate life. The best evidence of your success is the excellent standing so many of the graduates now occupy in the community at large, and the marked esteem which they have for you.

The adult deaf of the State, therefore, deem it fitting that a material testimonial of their regard be presented to you—a testimonial which, because it is material, must be to all more convincing of their sincerity than words alone can be. I now have great pleasure in presenting it to you on behalf of the deaf of New Jersey. May it ever be a pleasant reminder to you of the years you have spent with them, and to your children, of the good work of their father in educating and elevating the deaf.

CONVENTION OF THE NEW JERSEY STATE ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF



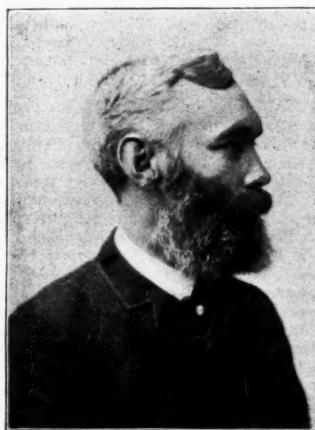
A. D. SALMON,
President.



CHARLES CASCELLA,
Vice-President.

He then removed the flag and disclosed a beautiful loving cup resting upon an ebony pedestal.

The cup is of Pompeian copper, lined with gold, and has three silver handles. It bears this



PROF. WESTON JENKINS.

Whom the Deaf of the State of New Jersey honored with a loving cup July 9th last.

inscription, "Presented to Weston Jenkins, A.M., by the Deaf of New Jersey, as a token of esteem, July 9th, 1904." At the moment of unveiling, Mrs. Jenkins was also presented with a large and beautiful bouquet of roses. Mr. Jenkins was evidently taken completely by surprise and could hardly find words with which to reply, but did succeed in making a short speech of thanks.

Mrs. Jenkins also took the platform and made a neat address, emphasizing her husband's remarks. Mr. E. A. Hodgson, editor of the *Deaf-Mutes' Journal*, paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Jenkins' worth and work. He spoke also of the need of new buildings for the school at Trenton. He thought that the Association should use its influence to obtain them for there is hardly a school of its kind in the country which has not better accommodations for the pupils.

Mr. Porter offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were seconded by Mr. Lloyd and adopted unanimously and with good reason, for there are no people better acquainted with the deficiencies of the present buildings as those who have passed years within their walls and know how incomparably better ones other states possess.

WHEREAS, The pupils of the New Jersey State School for the Deaf at Trenton have been housed and educated in the building originally known as the Home for Soldiers' Children, and

WHEREAS, This building, which was intended to be a temporary school for the education and care of the

deaf children of the State, is not only unsuited for the purpose but the accommodations are entirely inadequate, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the New Jersey State Association of the Deaf, in convention assembled this 9th day of July, 1904, endorse the efforts of Superintendent Walker to secure an appropriation sufficiently large for the erection of new school buildings designed especially for the education and care of all the deaf children of the State.

Resolved, That it is the earnest wish of the Association that such a building, or buildings, shall not be longer delayed.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to mail a copy of these preamble and resolutions to every member of the State Board of Education and to members of the next Legislature for their earnest consideration.

The following resolutions were also adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association be given the Managers of Roseville Park for the free use of the buildings and grounds.

Resolved, That this Association emphatically endorses the combined method of instruction for the deaf, as meeting the needs of all classes of pupils, and not benefitting a few to the neglect of the many.

The new officers subsequently elected were:

President—Arthur D. Salmon, Ledgewood.
Vice-President—Charles Cascella, Newark.

Secretary-Treasurer—Paul Kees, Newark.

R. B. L.

EDUCATION AND CHARITY.

It is generally conceded that the schools for the deaf in the United States are far superior as a rule to those of England or of any British possessions, except Canada. The superiority of our schools is not due to our greater wealth as a nation, for our schools were better when the balance of wealth was in favor of Great Britain. The difference is caused largely by the attitude of the two nations toward the education of deaf. In the United States legislatures and philanthropists have it impressed upon them that institutions for the deaf are an educational necessity. In England the government and individuals have acted largely upon the principle that the education of the deaf is a matter of charity. This view of the subject is unfortunate in its results. With the idea of charity dominant, the government is not likely to inquire closely into the school work if the creature wants of the deaf are moderately well satisfied. Teachers, we regret to say, are likely to accomplish little if they find that little is expected of them. The deaf themselves cannot thrive under these influences. They are ill-equipped for the battle of life and are not conscious of their own possibilities. When it becomes apparent that the deaf are to be educated as future citizens, not trained like dogs and horses, our English cousins will awake to their duty. About the same time they will awake to their duty to hearing children.—*Mt. Airy World*.

The First Australian Congress of the Deaf

Perhaps our readers will wonder why we print such late news, but the following report contains so much that is of common interest to the Deaf the world over, that to omit from the pages of THE SILENT WORKER an event of so much importance would be neglecting to place on record that which goes to make up the history of the deaf. Every intelligent deaf person, and every hearing person who has the welfare of the deaf at heart, should give the report careful perusal.



THE first Congress of the Deaf and Dumb of Australia was held in Melbourne from December 24th, 1903, till January 2nd, 1904, each state of the Commonwealth being represented by delegates who became the guests of the Adult Deaf and Dumb Mission of Victoria. The Congress was under the Presidency of Mr. E. J. D. Abraham, Missionary to the Victorian Deaf. Messrs. Burke and Rose, Vice-Presidents, and ten members of the Mission formed the Committee. Mr. A. C. Muir, Treasurer, Messrs. Miller and J. E. Muir, joint Secretaries.

Greetings from the President and Congress Committee to Delegates and visitors opened the Congress in the following words :

"The Congress Committee bid you a most hearty welcome to Melbourne. Need we tell you that everything we can do to make your visit a very pleasant one we will do. We pray that God's blessing may rest upon your deliberations. May unity of the Spirit and brotherly love be the most conspicuous feature from the opening to the close of the Congress. May all we do and say be for the general good of the deaf and dumb, and to the glory of God. May we accomplish lasting good, and return with renewed energy to the labor in the Lord's special vineyard and bring forth fruit in abundance."

Thursday, 24—First Day. At 3 p.m., an exhibition of Arts and Crafts of the Deaf and Dumb was opened by Mrs. Martin, one of the oldest friends of the deaf of Victoria, who addressed the audience manually, while Mr. Abraham interpreted for the benefit of the hearing visitors. The exhibits were very tastefully displayed in the Independent Hall, Russell street, where the headquarters of the Mission is located. Mr. Luff had charge of this section, and to him great credit is due for arranging to the best possible advantage. The exhibits were gathered from all parts of the Commonwealth, consisting entirely of work done by the deaf. Paintings, drawings, embroidery and needle-work, joinery, fretwork and carpentry, engraving, book-binding, and cooking of the fancy sort. These were but a few of the wonders to be seen. Every foot of wall space was covered. At intervals during the afternoon vocal and instrumental selections were given by members for the Association for the Advancement of the Blind, also performances by the Deaf-Mute Entertainers, while a couple of blind-deaf mutes were at work at basket and chair making. At 6.30 p.m., Convorsazione; at 7.30, Reception of Delegates and Visitors. Mr. F. J. Rose occupied the chair. Addresses were given by President Abraham and by some leading deaf-mutes of the Mission, the visitors suitably responding.

Friday, 25—Second Day. Old Time Christmas Gathering was held in the tea gardens, Brighton Beach, which place was specially chartered for the purpose. An early start was made from Melbourne and on arrival Mr. Abraham, in keeping with the nature of

the day, first held a short service in the Garden Hall. Later on Christmas dinner was served, after which there were rambles on the beach and amusements in the gardens, but it was not until after tea that the real enjoyment began. About 250 were present, being the largest gathering of deaf persons ever held in Australia.

Saturday, 26—Third Day. This day saw the beginning of the Inter-State Cricket Matches, for which a great deal of practice for some time past had been gone through by each team. New South Wales, South Australia and Victoria were the contesting teams. The first contest was between the two visiting teams, the New South Welshmen and South Australians. The former batted first and having scored 302 runs for the loss of six wickets declared the innings closed. A feature of the play of the New South Wales team was the fine batting performance by L. Miller who put up 116 for his side before being sent back to the pavilion. He gave two chances; the first when his score stood at two runs, the second when he had made 25.

The South Australians were all disposed of for 102 runs, G. Wilbow clean bowling seven and securing an eighth wicket with the aid of L. Miller behind the stumps. The match was played on the Carlton Cricket Grounds and was witnessed by about 150 deaf-mutes.

In the evening the delegates were entertained to tea in the hall, Russell street, where was passed a free and easy time in conversation and social chat and admiring, praising and criticising Art and Craft and the deaf artists and craftsmen.

Sunday, 27—Fourth Day. Special services were held in the morning at the usual place of meeting. Mr. Salas, Missionary to the Deaf of New South Wales, preached. In the afternoon a service was held in the Cathedral. The Lord Bishop of Melbourne preached, while Messrs. Abraham and Frewin interpreted. Before proceeding with his sermon the Bishop addressed the deaf on his fingers and he proved to be a good speaker too. He told them if they met him on the street or elsewhere to give him the usual sign of salvation (good) by holding up the thumb. "Do this," he said, and he held up his thumb. He then took for his text: "Who did sin, this man or his parents, that he was born blind?"—JOHN 9:2. This was the question addressed to the Lord Jesus by His disciples. The reply was that blindness had not been caused by the sin of the sufferer or of his parents. The Bishop drew a distinction between judgment and accident; and said those before him who had never heard a sound, and were consequently unable to speak distinctly, were not thus afflicted as a judgment from God. Lunacy was the saddest of human afflictions, but there might be many defects in the body while the mental power remained unimpaired; and a great number of deaf and dumb people had bright intellects. He asked the interpreter to inquire of the deaf and dumb if they were unhappy. They answered that they were not. They were conscious of a certain loss, but their intellects had been trained. He asked those of his audience not so afflicted to remember that unless the intellects of the deaf and dumb were trained, they would lead comparatively useless and unhappy lives. The work that had been done showed that the training of their keen

intellects made them exceedingly useful members of society. In concluding the Bishop asked his hearers to take a reasonable, sympathetic, and intelligent interest in the work of training them. He prayed that God would bless the deaf and dumb and compensate them for their afflictions.

In the evening, Mr. R. Paterson (who was for about eight years Missionary to the Melbourne deaf) read the lessons. Mr. S. W. Showell, Missionary to the deaf of Queensland, preached the sermon.

Monday, 28—Fifth Day. This was the day that the real work of the Congress began. The meetings were held in Independent Hall, Russell street, starting at 10 a.m., by a public welcome of the delegates and visitors, of whom there were about 120 in Melbourne. Mr. E. R. Peacock presided and welcomed all on behalf of the Victorian Deaf and hoped that the prospective week's Congress would be a great success from every standpoint. He said that three general objects were attained by objects of this kind. In the first place, they were object lessons to the hearing and speaking public, showing what the deaf could do. There were, unfortunately, too many people who thought the Deaf were an altogether different creature from themselves and unable to perform the ordinary duties of life, and therefore fit subjects only for benevolent asylums or other such institutions. Those who organized the Exhibition and Congress were desirous to have it known that the deaf were in every way (apart from their affliction) as capable as other members of the community. All the deaf wanted was a fair-field and the opportunity to show their abilities, given that they could earn their livelihood in the ordinary walks of life. The second object attained, was the promotion of a spirit of emulation among the deaf themselves. By such exhibitions these unfortunate were able to see what had been done by others afflicted as themselves, they were thus spurred on to emulate. Thirdly, the exhibition and congress afforded opportunity for social intercourse among the deaf. During a recent tour abroad, he visited schools for the deaf in various parts of the world. The most interesting he had seen was in Tokio, Japan, where the deaf and blind were trained as masseurs, a calling at which the trainees became especially expert. Dr. Beran and the Rev. S. Pearse Carey and Mr. Abraham delivered addresses of welcome. These were replied to on behalf of the visitors by S. W. Showell (Q.), E. Salas (S. A.), F. S. Booth and W. Molloy (N. S. W.). Then Mr. Abraham followed with the Presidential address. He said the principal object of the Congress was to direct the attention of the public to the various injustices the deaf have to suffer through the ignorance of those usually well informed, and also, through the injustice of the laws. They did not ask for favors; all they wanted was to be treated as those who could hear and speak. Seventy-five per cent of the public still confounded the deaf with idiots; their schools were called asylums, and it was felt to be right that they should be under restraint. Referring to the deaf, we heard such expressions as "Does he really understand what you are saying?" "Can he actually read ordinary print?" "What a blessing there are asylums where such people can spend



PHOTOGRAPHIC GROUP OF THE FIRST AUSTRALIAN CONGRESS OF THE DEAF, HELD IN MELBOURNE, VICTORIA, FROM DECEMBER 24, 1903, TILL JANUARY, 2, 1904. THIS GROUP WAS TAKEN AT BRIGHTON BEACH ON CHRISTMAS DAY, 1903.

E. NEWBIGGIN (with box)
AND MR. ABRAHAM.TWO LADIES OF THE
CONGRESS.CHILDREN OF DEAF PARENTS WHO
WERE AT THE CONGRESS.MR. MUIR,
Sec'y of CongressMR. F. S. BOOTH,
Missionary, Sydney, N. S. W.

their days." "He looks like an ordinary man, doesn't he?" "Is he married? How awful!" "Of course the children are deaf and dumb if he has any." But the deaf-mute was quite as intelligent as those who could hear and speak. He started life here, however, with a meagre education, and with the stigma of charity on it. In England, and Scotland, America, France, Germany, and Japan, the education of deaf children is free and compulsory. In Australia education was not compulsory and its maintenance was left to charity. Victoria had the worst system in Australia, due to a great extent to which the oral system of teaching had been used. He strongly advised the discontinuance of that method, and contended that the parents of deaf children were as much entitled to free and compulsory education as their more fortunate fellow citizens. The first school for the deaf in Australia was started in Victoria. There are now schools in each state of the Commonwealth. Mr. Abraham then went on to denounce the pure-oral method, and showed that it was in great disfavor in Germany, France, and America, and that the deaf themselves were opposed to it. He also spoke against the schools being called asylums, and asked how our hearing friends would like it to be said that their children attended asylums.

In the afternoon Mr. E. Burke (V.) presided. Mr. Witchell, of Perth (W. A.) Headmaster and Superintendent, read a paper on "School Life of the Deaf." He urged more liberality in appliances and space for physical culture of the scholars. They wanted recreation grounds for outdoor games, cricket, etc., for the boys, tennis courts for the girls. The children should not be under more supervision than was actually necessary, and more spare time should be given to readings and similar pursuits. It was a great mistake to cater to the taste of the public in laying out their grounds; the first object should be the physical and well-being of the scholars.

Mr. F. J. Rose, founder of the Victorian Deaf and Dumb Institution, followed. His subject was "The Law and the Deaf." He made some remarks on the Immigration Restriction Act. From this it appeared that the deaf would be hampered under this Act in moving about from state to state. Mr. Rose read a letter from the Department of External Affairs in which, it was stated, that the Act applied only to persons coming into the Commonwealth from abroad and had no effect on persons moving from one state to another. If any restrictions had been imposed upon deaf persons it had not been by the direction of the department, or under the provision of the Immigration Restriction Act.

In the evening, a great public meeting was held in the Congregational Church, the Hon. Premier W. H. Irvin presided. He said it was encouraging to find that the movement towards bringing the deaf throughout Australia into human fellowship and social communion with the rest of the community was making such progress. He understood that they desired to have, not only the means of expressing their feelings, but to have fuller and more opportunities of meeting together, of worshipping in common, and enjoying in common the advantages of a higher education. They wanted, in short, to have many of these privileges which other citizens enjoyed. That object had its fullest sympathy, and he hoped it would not be found impossible of fulfillment. The Revs. Dr. Strong, A. Hardie, T. Tudor, M. P., and Mr. Abraham addressed the meeting. Two deaf-mutes gave exhibitions of lightning sketching and paper cutting. Mr. E. J. Muir gave a clever rendering of "The Village Blacksmith," by means of signs, and Mr. Abraham recited "Rock of Ages" in the same way.

Tuesday, 29—Sixth Day. The Congress meetings were continued to day in Congregational hall. Mr. Abraham occupied the chair. There were altogether half a dozen subjects dealt with. Mr. Victor Fisher, of New South Wales, took up the "Social Status of the Deaf." He said that in times long past the deaf were classified with imbeciles, etc. Aristotle condemned them as never to be fit for anything, that they could never be taught to converse like other people, and that the early Romans denied them civic rights. It was not until recent times that efforts had been made to raise their condition, and the progress made had been steady and continuous. At the present time well educated deaf-mutes in all parts of the world were fit to adorn any position in life. Socially and intellectually the Deaf were on an equality with people around them. In Great Britain 62 per cent of the deaf followed mental pursuits, 26 industrial, 7 agricultural, 3 domes-

tic, and 1 per cent found employment in commercial and professional circles. Mention is made of one being a barrister, not a pleader, but an expert adviser. As a rule it would be found that a well educated deaf-mute made a better use of their training and powers than those possessed of all their faculties.

The paper was well received and many commented on it, all agreeing with the views of the writer.

In the absence of Mr. Samuel Watson (principal of the New South Wales School for the Deaf) his paper on "The Education of the Deaf" was read by Mr. Booth. Mr. Watson has recently returned from a tour of Europe and America where he visited the principal institutions for the deaf and his paper contained the result of the inquiries he had made as to the merits of the rival methods of teaching. A great number were in favor of female teachers for young children, and male teachers for advanced pupils. As regards the relative value of the pure-oral and combined systems, the majority favored the "Combined." It was mentioned that the highest standard of education obtained in America, where a deaf-mute may attend school, at state expense, for from 14 to 17 years. Generally, regarding the trade which should be taught, experience, said Mr. Watson, revealed the fact that most of the trades followed by most of the normal workmen, carpentry, printing, book-making, tailoring, etc., may be taken up by the adult deaf. Their deafness did not seriously hamper them in the ordinary duties of life, and in the efforts to gain an independence, these young men and women held their own. Speaking of his own knowledge, he did not know of three deaf-mutes unemployed within the state of New South Wales. In teaching trades during the period of school tuition, the aim of every institution was an educative one.

The President said, in commenting on this paper, that it would be found on examination that the teachers condemning the sign and manual and combined systems, had little or no knowledge of the language of gesture. They were absolutely unable to address an audience of adult deaf-mutes except in a few instances by the slow process of the manual alphabet. Hence, as they know but one side they are unable to judge, whereas those teachers favoring the combined system of instruction had had practical experience, both in the pure-oral and the silent system.

Mr. S. W. Showell, of Queensland, took for his subject "Family Life of the Deaf." He said that under ideal conditions the family life of the deaf was as happy, or more so, than that of those who could hear and speak, but unfortunately it frequently happened that the parents of deaf children neglected to learn the manual spelling, so that a gulf widened between parent and child. Naturally, therefore, a deaf-mute looked to a congenial marriage to supply him or her with a true home. As a matter of fact, the manual alphabet could be acquired in half an hour a day, in three days; and a month of steady practice would produce an expert. Generally parents often postponed to learn this useful art until their children left school; then they were too old to come to perfection. He strongly urged that for this reason parents should learn early. But whatever may be the home conditions of the deaf-mute, whether fortunate or otherwise, he thought that when the proper time arrived the young man should turn his attention to the formation of a new home. It was better for deaf people to seek deaf partners. The unmarried deaf-mute was the centre of a constantly contracting circle, while the married deaf-mute was the centre of an ever widening one. It was better to found homes of their own than to stay on in their parents' home; it was better to be cared for in old age by sons and daughters than more distant relatives. Wait till they were grandparents and see what a circle of grandchildren they would have, and see how fond these would be of a kind deaf-mute grandfather.

On resuming, after luncheon, Mr. E. A. Sturcke, of South Australia, read a paper on "The Capabilities of the Deaf." He gave examples in Dr. Kitto, who became a great Biblical scholar; Beethoven, the musical composer; Wood, the English Animal painter. He said, too, that deafness had its advantages as well as its disadvantages; then, also, when at work they had an advantage over those who could hear in not being disturbed by useless and idle conversation. Finally, he urged them to strive for the highest standard of success, which, however, must be the Christian standard.

Next came Mr. M. L. Miller, of Victoria. His paper was about "The Past, Present and Future of the Deaf." This paper dealt principally with things Melbourne.

He said the deaf-mutes, who were educated in the old manual days, that is, in the early days of the Melbourne Institution, were, as a rule, superior in intelligence and abilities to those who were educated on the oral system, and, further, they were getting on in life well and creditably, some holding responsible positions. Then he referred to the long time (20 years) the adult deaf had been waiting and working to have their institute built. In future he hoped that education of the deaf would become compulsory and free. He contended that education was as much the birthright of the deaf as a hearing child. The missions would become secondary educational institutions, a working man's college and university of the deaf.

Mr. Abraham then had a few words to say on the subject of "Deaf and Dumb Missions, which concluded the papers to be read and discussed.

The congressional business was brought to a close at the evening session, when a number of resolutions were adopted—(1) That this congress respectfully begs to draw the attention of the State Parliaments and the people of Australia to the extraordinary injustice that exists in regard to the education of deaf-mute children in the commonwealth. Whilst parents of deaf-mute children and the adult deaf-mutes share equally with the rest of the population the burden of taxpaying, the country provides free and compulsory education in the state schools for the hearing and speaking children, but the deaf-mute children are educated by charity in charitable schools, and, further, the grants given to universities, working men's colleges, and other educational establishments are called educational grants, but those given to schools for the deaf are called charitable grants. The congress, therefore, respectfully submits that the Governments, in fairness to this afflicted class, should provide the deaf-mute population with the same opportunities that are given to the hearing and speaking, and this can only be done by the establishment of special state schools in which education shall be free and compulsory. Until such time as it is possible to bring this about, the Government grants to the existing schools for the deaf should be included in the estimates as educational and not in the amount allocated to charities.

(2) That this congress strongly condemns the application of the words "asylum," "institution," and "institute," to educational establishments for deaf-mute children, on the ground that such designation tends to mislead the general public as to the true character of such establishments, and the mental condition of the deaf. The congress respectfully suggests that the name "School for the Deaf," or "School for Deaf and Dumb Children," be henceforth substituted.

(3) That in the interests of the deaf and dumb children of Victoria, as well as in justice to the public, and to those who have qualified themselves by special training for the position of teachers, this congress deplores the recent appointment of a clerk from a city office as superintendent of such an important establishment as that on St. Kilda road, where the services of a first class expert teacher are demanded.

(4) That in view of the most valuable services rendered to the cause of the deaf-mutes of Victoria by Mr. F. J. Rose, and the great work accomplished by him as founder of the school for the deaf on St. Kilda road, a committee be appointed to urge once more upon the board of management his claims to a pension, and failing the recognition of these claims, the committee be empowered to bring the whole matter under the notice of the Government and Parliament.

(5) That this congress strongly urges the establishment of home farms for the aged, infirm and mentally deficient deaf-mutes of Victoria and New South Wales, such as has already been provided by generous philanthropy in South Australia, where they might live in comfort and do such light work as they are fitted for, in part contribution to the cost of their maintenance.

(6) That an Australian Association of the Deaf be formed on the lines of the British Deaf and Dumb Association and the American National Association of the Deaf.

(7) That the representatives of the deaf of Australia join their deaf brethren in Great Britain, America, Germany, and France, in protesting against the use of the pure-oral system in the education of the deaf.

Wednesday, 30—Seventh Day. Messrs. Huddart, Parker & Co., shipowners, by kind invitation, gave the deaf a trip down the bay in their splendid passenger steamer "Hygeia." They went to Sorrento, a lovely seaside resort.

Thursday, 21—Eighth Day. Interstate Cricket Mat-

ches continued. The test was between teams representing New South Wales and Victoria. In all interstate matches the Victorians have always been victorious.

At the Independent Hall the Ladies of the Young Women's Society held a very successful conversation. Mrs. Lucke presided. Papers were read by the following:—Miss Bondy, of South Australia, "Cooking"; Miss Bertouche, South Australia, "Dressmaking"; Mrs. Brynn, Queensland, "Physical Culture"; Mrs. Abraham and Miss Connell, Victoria, dealt with "Thoughts for Women" and "Self-Sacrifice" respectively. Mrs. Muir read a paper on the "Society," showing there were a membership of 28. Meetings were held twice a month, games were indulged in for an hour and a half, after which Bible lessons were given and papers read by members on interesting subjects. The object of the society was to enable the deaf to help their own class, and to promote sympathetic social intercourse with each other. There was also a paper by Mrs. Salas, of South Australia, on the same subject. Mrs. Martin also delivered an address.

On the same evening the visiting delegates were entertained at dinner at Lucas' Cafe. Mr. Abraham presided. There was an attendance of about 80 (all men).

Friday, January 1, 1904—Ninth Day. The deaf held a sports gathering in the Scotch College Cricket Grounds, where all kinds of sport were indulged in. South Australia carried off most of the prizes.

A short business sitting of the Congress was held in the evening in the usual place, Mr. Abraham presiding.

Mr. M. L. Miller, Secretary of the Congress, moved that the meeting then being held tender their best thanks to Mr. Abraham for having so ably managed and arranged the Congress and that he, (Mr. Abraham) had correctly expressed the views and feelings of the deaf on all the subjects that had come up before them. It was carried.

The prizes won at the sports gathering were then distributed by Mrs. Abraham and she had a nice word to say to each of the recipients.

Friday, 2—Tenth Day and Finale. E. Newbiggin, Esq., Vice-President of the Adult Deaf and Dumb Mission, invited all the deaf (200) to picnic on his estate at Burwood. They started for the headquarters of the Mission at 9 A.M., in drags and after three hours' drive arrived safely. Mr. and Mrs. Newbiggin did all that could possibly be done to make every one happy. Mr. A. C. Muir proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Newbiggin for the affectionate interest they had always shown in the deaf and referred to the fact that Mr. Newbiggin had been working for the Mission since it was established, over twenty years ago. The motion was carried with enthusiasm. Mr. Newbiggin feelingly replied, saying that it always afforded him gratification to make the deaf happy. The party then dispersed for home.

A. W.

THE SILENT WORKER.

F. F. PROCTOR'S THEATRES.

J. AUSTIN FYNES, GENERAL MANAGER

Devoted to the Proctor Plan.

The Proctor houses are not confined to one form of entertainment. Each house offers what experience has proven to be best liked. That's a part of the "Proctor Plan."

No matter what house you visit, there are certain distinctive features of cleanliness and comfort. The Proctor houses are something more than merely theatres. They provide for your convenience and entertainment, before, after and during the performance. Another part of the "Proctor Plan."

Women and children unattended are made the especial charge of the house staff. That's more of the "Proctor Plan."

Offensive or suggestive performances are not tolerated in any house. Still a part of the "Proctor Plan."

In short, the "Proctor Plan" stands for what is best in the amusement fields, offered in houses well kept in every particular and officered by men who have long experience in promoting the comfort of the public.

There are several houses in the Proctor plan. They offer various styles of entertainment, but only on grade—the highest.

PROCTOR'S 5th AVENUE THEATRE.

Broadway and 28th Street, N. Y. City, is devoted to the continuous performance policy. You are never too early nor too late. From 1:00 until 10:45 P.M. there is always something to interest. Standard plays and novelties are presented by the Proctor stock, with the best of the vaudeville specialists as well.

PROCTOR'S 23d STREET THEATRE.

West 23d street, N. Y. City, offers continuously between 12:30 and 10:45 P.M. a smart, clean vaudeville bill in which one may find all the new specialties of value as well as the established favorites.

PROCTOR'S 58th STREET THEATRE.

58th street and 3rd Avenue, N. Y. City, is given over to the traveling combinations. The bookings offer the most meritorious attractions in comedy and melodrama.

PROCTOR'S 125th STREET THEATRE.

houses another section of the Proctor Stock company. Two performances daily are given, in conjunction with leading vaudeville artists.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE, Newark, N. J.

offers the same high grade vaudeville bills as obtain at the 23d street Theatre. Afternoon and evening performances are given except on Sunday.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE, Albany, N. Y.

is another house in which the best in vaudeville is seen at daily matinees and evening performances.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE, Montreal, Can.

provides the newest and best road attractions. Performances afternoon and evening.

THE "PROCTOR PLAN" PROMOTES POPULARITY.

Keith's Theatres

NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA,
PROVIDENCE AND LONDON.

Devoted to MR. KEITH'S original idea of
Never-ending Amusement.

The best entertainers in all lines knock at the door of the Manager of the Keith Circuit. Only the best are engaged because only the best are good enough.

There's no being "too late" or too early at Keith's. There's entertainment all the time.

A blind man can enjoy it from hearing alone; such is the ever present feast of melody.

The constantly recurring pictures illustrating "THE POETRY OF MOTION" in its highest development offers such a feast for the eye that can be deaf to all sounds, and still enjoy it.

The word "Keith" is a synonym for "excellence," and when you pay for entertainment in a theater bearing that name you are sure to get the best possible entertainment that can be provided.

While Mr. Keith's ideas have been extensively copied, none have succeeded in stealing the "standard of Merit" that is coupled with the novelties produced under the Keith banner.

3d AVE THEATRE

Matinees daily
except Sunday

LUNA PARK,

Bigger
Brighter
Better
than ever.

DREAMLAND

Coney Island's Miniature St. Louis Exposition.

BOSTOCK'S

World's Most Illustrious Animal Exposition.

Coney Island—Dreamland.

Second Season.

AMERICAN THEATRE

FREQUENT CHANGE OF BILL

42nd St—8th Ave

HIPPODROME 6th Ave
43rd and 44th St
THOMPSON & DUNDY'S COLLOSAL ENTERPRISE
Opens, Winter of 1904—5

LYCEUM CECILIA LOFTUS — "SERIO
COMIC GOVERNESS"
DALY'S Edna May — "THE
SCHOOL-GIRL"
DAN'L FROHMAN MANAGER J. W. RUMSEY BUS MG'R

GUNSON

117 AND 119 EAST STATE STREET,
TRENTON, N. J.

Outfitters to Men and Boys.

On the Main floor you find the best of Ready-for-wear—Clothing made by wholesale Tailors.

Priced at \$15.00, \$17.50 up to \$25.00.

Hats and Furnishings and Children's Department, with a complete line of Suits, Hats and Caps, Waists, shirts, Stockings, Underwear and neckwear, on the Main Floor.

In the Basement, the Shoe Department for Men and Boys. For Men, the Monarch Pats, the Spring Style, high or low-cut, at \$3.50.

Men's big Value Suits for Spring and Summer Wear.

Black Cheviots and Worsteds, Blue Serges and Fancy Worsteds and Cassimer.

Priced at \$5, \$6, \$7, up to \$12.

Trunks and Bags a Complete line. Little Priced.

TRADE



CYKO PHOTO PAPER PRINTS AT NIGHT.

If your dealer cannot supply you, send 20c. for one dozen 4 x 5 size with developer.

THE ANTHONY & SCOVILL CO.
122 & 124 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK.
Atlas Block, cor. Randolph & Wabash,
CHICAGO.

50 YEARS'
EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free of charge. An invention is not necessarily patentable. Communications sent strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Subscribe for the SILENT WORKER.

We can
Suit You
in
Shoes.



Largest stock in Trenton.

A. T. Williams,
139 N. Broad St.

The better you become acquainted with our business methods, the more you learn of the liberal manner with which we deal with our patrons —the more goods you will buy of us each year.

S. P. DUNHAM & CO.,
TRENTON.

Dry Goods and Millinery,

**F. S. KATZENBACH
& CO.,**

35 East State Street,
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY.



Hardware
Heaters
Ranges
Mantels

Grates
Tile Heaters
and
Facings



**Plumbers
Steam and Gas Fitters
Steam and Hot Water
Heating
Electrical Supplies
Bicycles
Bicycle Supplies**

**John E. Thropp
& Sons Co.,**

TRENTON, N. J.



MARINE AND
STATIONARY.

**ENGINES
AND
BOILERS**



MACHINERY OF ALL DES-
CRIPTIONS. HEAVY CAST-
INGS * * * *

REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

**In a Hurry
to Paint**



Are all those who appreciate the value of paint as a protection against the elements. The paints you get from us will be the genuine article, and the color of our prices match our paints.

A fresh coat of paint put in the right place bids defiance to Time our homes to deface. I sing thy praises, Paint, who savest from decay, and holds Old Time's destroying hand, and sayest to him nay. For best Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c., call on

E. F. Hooper & Co.,

8 S. Warren St.

Only exclusive Paint House in the city.

THE NEW JERSEY

**State Normal
AND
Model Schools**



The Normal School

Is a professional School, devoted to the preparation of teachers for the Public Schools of New Jersey.

Its course involves a thorough knowledge of subject matter, the faculties of mind and how so to present that subject matter as to conform to the law of mental development.

The Model School

It is a thorough Academic Training School preparatory to college, business or drawing-room.

The schools are well provided with apparatus for all kinds of work, laboratories, manual training room, gymnasium, etc.

The cost per year for boarders, including board, washing, tuition, books, etc., is from \$154 to \$160 for those intending to teach and \$200 for others.

The cost for day pupils is four dollars a year for cost of books for those intending to teach, and from \$26 to \$58 per year, according to grade, for those in the Model.

The Boarding Halls are lighted by gas, heated by steam, well ventilated, provided with baths and the modern conveniences. The sleeping rooms are nicely furnished and very cosy.

For further particulars apply to the Principal,

J. M. GREEN.

THE SILENT WORKER.

The New Jersey State School for the Deaf.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

First District.....Edward E. Grosscup, George A. Frey
 Second District.....James B. Woodward, Silas R. Morse
 Third District..... Louis Bevier, Edmund Wilson
 Fourth District, Percival Chrystie, S. St. John McCutchen
 Fifth District.....Benj. H. Campbell, Charles E. Surdam
 Sixth District..... Francis Scott, Sweeten Miles
 Seventh District.....James M. Seymour, Everett Colby
 Eighth District.....James L. Hays, Joseph M. Byrne
 Ninth District.....Ulamor Allen, Otto Crouse
 Tenth District.....Edward Russ, William D. Forbes

Officers of The Board.

JAMES L. HAYS.....President
 SILAS R. MORSE.....Vice-President
 CHARLES J. BAXTER.....Secretary
 J. WILLARD MORGAN..Treasurer School for Deaf-Mutes

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

THE NEW JERSEY SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, established by act approved March 31st, 1882, offers its advantages on the following conditions: The candidate must be a resident of the State, not less than six nor more than twenty-one years of age, deaf, and of sufficient physical health and intellectual capacity to profit by the instruction afforded. The person making application for the admission of a child as a pupil is required to fill out a blank form, furnished for the purpose, giving necessary information in regard to the case. The application must be accompanied by a certificate from a county judge or county clerk of the county, or the chosen freeholder or township clerk of the township, or the mayor of the city, where the applicant resides, also a certificate from two freeholders of the county. These certificates are printed on the same sheet with the forms of application, and are accompanied by full directions for filling them out. Blank forms of applications and any desired information in regard to the school may be obtained by writing to the following address:

John P. Walker, M.A.,

TRENTON, N. J.

Superintendent.



OFFICERS AND TEACHERS.

JOHN P. WALKER, M.A.....Superintendent
 THOMAS F. HEARNEN.....Steward
 MRS. LAURENCIA F. MYERS.....Matron
 B. HOWARD SHARP.....Supervisor of Boys
 MISS ANNA M. FITZPATRICK.....Assistant Supervisor
 MISS JULIA E. ADAMS.....Supervisor of Girls
 ELMER BARWIS, M.D.....Attending Physician
 MISS M. CARRIE HILLS.....Nurse
 EDNA E. CRAFT.....Secretary

Academic Department.

ROWLAND B. LLOYD, A.B.
 B. HOWARD SHARP
 MISS VIRGINIA H. BUNTING
 MISS MARY D. TILSON
 MISS MARY R. WOOD

MISS HELEN C. VAIL
 MISS ELIZABETH HALL
 MISS H. MAUDE DELICKER
 MISS ADELAIDE A. HENDERSHOT

Industrial Department.

MRS. FRANCES H. PORTER.....Kindergarten and Drawing
 GEORGE S. PORTER.....Printing
 J. L. JOHNSON.....Wood-working
 WALTER WHALEN.....Shoemaking
 MISS EMMA L. BILBEE.....Sewing
 MISS BERTHA BILBEE.....Sewing, Assistant
 MISS MIRIAM M. STEVENSON.....Millinery and Embroidery

E. LEON MILLER.....Physical Director

Every 60 minutes
 a train leaves
 New York for
 Philadelphia over
 the Reading Route
 New Jersey Cen-
 tral.

Trains run direct to
 Reading Terminal
 without change.

A GOOD OIL HEATER

THAT WORKS PERFECTLY
 Is the famous Miller heater. No smoke. No
 odors, and no danger in using.

Price \$4.25 and \$5.00

Other good heaters at less prices, but we can't
 say so many good things about them. Come and
 see them.

KAUFMAN'S
 123 & 125 So. Broad St.
 35 Lafayette St.

PACH BROS.,

Art Photographers,

935 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

BUFFALO 1901

EMPIRE STATE CONVENTION
 TEACHERS OF THE DEAF
 SUPERINTENDENTS AND PRINCIPALS

Platinum, \$2.00; Carbon, \$1.50; Silver, \$1.25
 Sent on receipt of price.

DO YOU KNOW

HOTTEL

Sells the best \$1.50 and \$2.00 Derby in the
 city, also a full line of fine Hats,
 College Caps, &c.

33 EAST STATE ST., TRENTON, N. J.

New Jersey History
 and Genealogy a Specialty

TRAVER'S BOOK STORE,
 108 S. BROAD ST.

The True American
 Publishing Co.

Printers
 Publishers
 Lithographers
 Designers
 Engravers
 Stationers.

14 N. Warren St., Trenton.

C. RIBSAM & SONS,

Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen
 Broad and Front Sts., TRENTON, N. J.

J. M. ATWOOD,

Dealer in
 Fish, Game and Oysters.
 35 East Front St., Washington Market,
 TRENTON, N. J.

STOLL'S

SCHOOL SUPPLIES,
 SPORTING GOODS & GAMES
 OUTDOOR SPORTS
 AND AMUSEMENTS.

30 East State St., Trenton N. J.

SAMUEL HEATH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
 Lumber, Lime, Coal and Wood,
 334 PERRY ST., TRENTON, N. J.

Go to

CONVERY & WALKER,
 129 North Broad St.,
 and see the largest line of Furniture and
 Carpet in this city.